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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1871. NO. 65.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cholera Decreasing in Turkey.

The Latest Marine Disasters.

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY TO BE FORMED.

Rank of the German Naval Power.

Sudden Indisposition of the Prince of Wales.

A New Ministry to be Formed in Austria.

VIENNA, November 21.—The change in the Ministry of the Empire, and the failure of Baron Von Kellersperg renders necessary the reorganization of the Council of Ministers for Austria proper. It is probable that Prince Adolph Auersperg will now be called to form a new cis-Leithan Cabinet.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, November 21.—The bark Charles, belonging to Aberdeen, is reported wrecked. Six of the crew were drowned.

A telegram from Hong Hong says the ship Yang-Tsze, Captain Smith, from Foochow for New York, was lost on a reef off Paracels Islands, in the China Sea. The captain and four of the crew were drowned.

A court circular in the evening papers announces the sudden indisposition of the Prince of Wales.

German Navy to be Second Class.

BERLIN, November 21.—In Parliament to-day, on the second reading of the navy estimates bill, Minister Von Roon declared that it was the purpose of the Imperial Government to establish a naval power only of the second rank. The bill provides that the pay of officials in the navy be raised sixteen per cent.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 21.—Two vessels sank in the Mersey, with all on board, are the bark Mary Baker, of Boston, bound from Liverpool to Bermuda, and the British ship Arrow, from Sierra Leone, for Liverpool.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that cool, clear weather now prevails there, and the cholera is decreasing daily.

Count von Bismet, the newly appointed Ambassador from Austria to the Court of St. James, is expected here this week.

ROME, November 21.—The King of Italy, and the President of the Senate, Signor Lei Terrari, are expected to arrive in the city to-day.

PARIS, November 21.—The Government has resolved to support the motion for the return of the seat of government to Paris at the next session of the Assembly.

MADRID, November 21.—The session of the Cortes has been prorogued until February next, until which time it is probable the Ministerial Crisis will continue. It is announced that the Government has resolved to defer the imposition of the tax of eighteen per cent. on the interest of bonds until to be approved by the Cortes.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—There was an explosion of gas on the steamship Samaria last night, by which seven persons were slightly injured.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 21.—The steamship Nevada has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 21.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 21.—Consols 93¾. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20s of '62, 92; 5-20s of '65, 92½; 5-20s of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, November 21.—5-20s of '62, 97¾@97½.

PARIS, November 21.—Rentes 56 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d.

Turpentine 34s 6d.

Breadstuffs firm; red spring wheat 11salls 1d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 25s3ds. Corn 33s.

CHICAGO.

Remains Identified—Property Bought by the Government—C. C. P. Holden's Reputation Unsullied—Mechanics Taking Undue Advantage.

CHICAGO, November 21.—The human remains found last evening in the basement of the *Tribune* building have been identified as those of J. B. Stabs, a reporter on the Chicago *Republican*. He was last seen on the morning of the fire near the building, and has not been heard from since.

The *Journal* says the report is current that the United States Government has purchased the Lombard property on Monroe street, adjoining the present Postoffice building on the west, paying therefor $104,000, or $1,000 per front foot.

The investigation of the management of Mr. C. C. P. Holden of the relief funds has developed the fact that that gentleman turned over to the treasurer all the moneys in his hands when received. This fully exonerates him from the charge of misappropriation, which was freely made against him by Holden's scandalous dog for Mayor. It is due to him to say that he stands acquitted of this and all other charges in the eyes of the community.

Last Saturday the members of the Bricklayers' Union demanded five dollars and fifty cents per day. This was in many cases acceded to. Yesterday they made a demand for six dollars per day, and if not acceded to they propose to quit.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1871.

RING SUITS TO BE DISMISSED.

Another very important movement ground this evening that the last has been heard of the suits against the ring. Unimportant proceedings only will follow, but they will amount to nothing. Reformers are said to be content with the *status quo*, and are willing to let bygones be bygones.

THE WOODHULL-CLAFLIN FAMILY AGAIN.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull delivered a lecture, Monday evening, at Steinway Hall, before a good audience, on the principles of social freedom. Theodore Tilton, the brilliant biographer, presided, and introduced the lecturer. Everything went on smoothly until Mrs. Woodhull began to speak freely of her peculiar doctrines of free-lovism, when Mrs. Brooker, who was seated in a box near the stage, leaped down, and excitedly asked the speaker how she dared to enunciate such sentiments; and, Mrs. Brooker then entered into a refutation of Mrs. Woodhull's theories amidst a noise and confusion equal to that of a Tammany primary. The audience hissed, and cheered, and laughed by turns, and Mrs. Brooker thought she was a widower, living alone and keeping a small tin shop in the front part of his dwelling.

A company has been organized in Erie to manufacture paper from wood. The *Observer* says "the process is a new one, but has been carefully tested to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, and has already been adopted by one of the largest manufacturers in New England. The machinery has been contracted for, the site located and the mill will be a sure thing. It is expected to give employment to a large number of men."

The East Brady *Independent* says that a married man down there, whose wife was absent on a visit, had the impertinence to call upon a young lady and make a proposition for her to meet him at a certain place. He had the assurance to suppose the young lady, for when she met him at the designated spot she planted a bucket of crude oil over his person, thereby spoiling his best dry goods and compelling him to beat a hasty retreat.

The Best Coffees.

All tastes can now be gratified by using Arbuckles A. & Co.'s "Ariosa," "Fragar" and "Compono" coffees. Each of these brands has a bouquet of flavors peculiar to itself. All grocers sell them.

THE MUSCOVY DUC.

NEW YORKERS WILD OVER RUSSIAN ROYALTY.

Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

Grandest Affair Ever Witnessed

The Duke to Visit the President To-day.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The Mary Powell, with fully six hundred persons on board, including all the members of the Reception and Executive Committees for the Grand Duke, left her moorings at half past eleven o'clock precisely, and steamed down the bay in view of the Russian and United States fleets, all the vessels of which presented a magnificent appearance, being decked with the colors of all nations from stem to stern. The upper bay was filled with steamers and sailing vessels, and the booming of cannon, blowing of whistles and dipping of colors GAVE THE WHOLE SCENE AN ANIMATED APPEARANCE.

As the Mary Powell rounded the Battery she ran alongside of the United States frigate Congress, and took on board Rear Admiral Rowan and staff and Captain Davenport, of the Congress. As these officers left the frigate the band on board the Powell played "Hail Columbia." The Powell then

STEAMED UP ALONGSIDE OF THE SVETLAND,

And a boat was sent for Minister Catacazy and the Russian Consul General Bodisco and their Secretaries, who went on board the Svetland to inform the Grand Duke that the Reception Committee had arrived on board the Powell, to tender to him the hospitalities of the city.

THE DUKE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION,

And immediately went on board the Powell, accompanied by Catacazy and the Consul General and others. He was received by Gen. Aspinwall and Executive Committee, who formed in line on the lower deck, while the Duke passed through the upper saloon. Arriving there, the Duke was received by the entire Reception Committee, Gen. John A. Dix delivering the address of welcome, as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GEN. DIX.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: The citizens of New York are glad to welcome you to the United States. We are glad to welcome one who represents his Imperial Highness, the Czar of Russia. We are glad to welcome the representative of power for which we have so much respect, kind feeling and confidence. We are not so old as European nations, as our civilization dates back but one hundred years; but among our institutions and customs you will no doubt find many things to admire and carry back to your own country. We are glad that you are here to carry back to His Imperial Highness, your father, the well wishes of this government. Again I say we welcome you to these shores.

The Grand Duke replied as follows:

REPLY OF ALEXIS.

GENERAL DIX, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I present my warmest thanks for the kind feelings to which, on behalf of the people of this great city, you have given expression. The feelings between the United States and Russia are strong as they are lasting, and never can be broken. I shall pass rapidly through New York to pay my respects to the President of the United States, whose high character is greatly appreciated in Russia. Most when I return to New York, I shall have great pleasure in accepting the kind hospitality which has been so generously extended to me. I thank you heartily.

THE GUESTS INTRODUCED.

A line was then formed in the upper saloon, from end to end, and the Grand Duke taking the right hand stern of the boat to receive the guests, who were introduced to him by Mr. Henry Clews.

The Powell then steamed down the bay as far as the Narrows, and then turned to proceed to the Battery, where

THE GRAND DUKE LANDED

And was received by Gen. Shaler and escorted to his carriage, when the military procession immediately started.

THE PROCESSION

Was headed by Superintendent Kelso, Inspector Dilks and a force of police to clear the way. Immediately after rode Major General Shaler and staff, followed by the Nineteenth Regiment, Poughkeepsie. The carriage containing the Grand Duke came next, and was the object of the greatest respect. Following the carriage of the Duke was a number of carriages containing Admiral Possiet, Vice Admiral Rowan, members of the Reception Committee, and the Prince's suite. After the carriages the Seventh regiment marched in columns by companies as the rear escort; the Second, Seventh and Twenty-second regiments, forming the special escort, not falling in line until the head of the procession arrived at Leonard street. When the Grand Duke reached Leonard and Church street, the Seventh regiment, preceded by a battalion of police, fell into line at the head of the procession, while the Twenty-second and Thirteenth regiments fell in on either side of the Grand Duke's carriage as a guard of honor, when an order to close processions by column of four, and the entire line was formed in a column of at least 10,000. As the Grand Duke passed, each band took up in its turn the Russian national anthem, beginning at the left of the line and continuing to the extreme right. The ride of the Prince from the Battery to Union square was

ONE CONTINUOUS OVATION.

Cheer rose upon cheer, and a sea of handkerchiefs fluttered from delicate fingers. The shout that was taken up at the battery was rolled in one huge volume to the Academy of Music, and beyond the line of the Prince and his smiling face showed that

HE KEENLY APPRECIATED THE GREAT HONORS

Showered upon him. As the Grand Duke passed the Equitable building a group of statuary recently placed over the entrance was unveiled. The Trinity chimes began to ring in the Russian hymn of welcome as he came in sight. The Astor House was perfectly alive with ladies and gentlemen, who waved their handkerchiefs and made a goodly show of hands as the ducal carriage passed. This was repeated at every hotel and building on Broadway, from the Battery to Union square. The balconies of the Grand Central, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas and Everett House were ranged with people, whose

SHOUTS OF HEARTY WELCOME NEVER SEEMED TO CEASE.

The regiments, too, came in for their share of the applause and commendation. Alexis certainly received such an ovation on coming to this country as never before from New Yorkers between the Battery and Union Square. When the procession arrived at the grand stand in Union Square, the ladies and gentlemen rose *en masse* and gave Alexis

A PERFECT OVATION OF APPLAUSE.

To this he responded with genuine feeling, and, rising in his carriage, took off his chapeau and bowed right and left. The head of the procession soon reached the reviewing stand, and a space having been made for the Duke, he alighted and bowed. A few minutes after he came out on the balcony, accompanied by his staff, and

REVIEWED THE TROOPS.

Marching abreast by companies, each regiment presenting arms as it came under the balcony. The Ninth Regiment band, of one hundred pieces, led by Carl Bergmann, will serenade the Grand Duke in front of the Clarendon Hotel at seven o'clock to-night. To-morrow the Grand Duke will go to Washington to pay his respects to the President of the United States. The New Jersey Railroad Company have two splendid drawing room cars in their depot, which they will place at the Duke's disposal for the trip.

DINNER—SERENADE—JIM FISK.

Alexis attended the Russian Church at five o'clock, and at six dined with Minister Catacazy and his staff, with whom he spent an hour or so in conversation. At half past eleven the Ninth Regiment band serenaded the Grand Duke, over three thousand people assembling. Alexis, attended by his suite, presented himself on the balcony, and was enthusiastically received. The Grand Duke bowed repeatedly in response to the cheers of the crowd. Among the selections played by the band was the Russian national hymn. After the serenade Colonel Fisk was presented to the Grand Duke, and offered the services and freedom of he possessed on the American continent. The grand ball is fixed for Wednesday night, November 29th.

LATEST SOUTHERN SENSATION.

Scheme for the Deportation of Negroes Northward Beyond the Ohio River.

The telegraph has already informed us of the publication in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a startling letter from the South, conveying information of the organization of a society, having for its object the removal of the "dangerous" negroes from Southern to Northern States. The correspondent referred to is indorsed as a "person of responsibility," and writes from Jackson, Mississippi. This is what he says:

Throughout various Southern States, especially those bordering upon the Mississippi river, it has been suggested, for some months past, that a united movement should be made for the purpose of ridding the South of the vicious, idle and worthless negroes who have congregated in the towns, villages and cities. Men of energy and means, I am assured, have taken hold of the matter, and intend to give a thorough accomplishment. The plan is a systematic deportation of negroes from the Southern States and beyond the Ohio river. All the philanthropy of the North has been bubbling up in sympathy with the fabled African citizen, and has been invested with all American rights; and it is proposed to let them mingle more unreservedly with the "men and brethren" of the Radical camp. A systematic organization will encourage their emigration and furnish everywhere substantial inducements for paying the railroad fare and a reasonable amount in addition, to be carried out as soon after their arrival in northern localities. It may be ultimately extended to settling them into society, where they can settle farms, and acquire them from the United States by five years residence. Certainly we shall thus be rid of many lazy, half-starved, demoralized and rob at all times, even if they refrain from murder. The leaders in this movement are law-abiding citizens who entirely disapprove of Ku-Klux organizations. Such a plan is perfectly legal, and can not be opposed with propriety by any State or city. Some undoubtedly urge it on in a bitter spirit, deeming it a fitting method of retaliation by letting loose these black dregs of society upon Radical communities. But the great mass are actuated, I trust, by nobler feelings, and consider that it may be the means of infusing some spirit of manliness into now effeminately useless human beings, that they may be taken by the hand and indoctrinated in the principles of labor. On the other hand, it may be apprehended that, in larger fields, these ignorant and unbridled creatures may seek out the worst elements of society with which to band themselves, and to earn their living by ravaging the country. That is the only argument which could be used against it in the North. But comment from me is unnecessary. The plan, in fact is all that I need apprise you of, and its advocates will soon speak for themselves.

The *Courier-Journal* remarks that "there is something whimsical and yet alarming in all this," and after saying much about the "oppression" to which the Southern people have been subjected, concludes: "The white people of the South must cultivate the black people of the South. If this is not done we shall have ultimately a war of races. Our whole policy toward the blacks from the beginning has been a dismal mistake; and our only safe outlet is a complete and thorough back-about. There is yet time by peaceful and kindly means—by schools and by charities—to stop the progress of the fatal delusion now which is going on. The people themselves in those States where they have the power must take the bull by the horns. If they do not, the evil day will surely come when all our liberties shall be swamped in a common ruin. We can not get rid of the blacks, they are too numerous. We can not buy off the vicious nor colonize the mass. They are among us for good or for evil. It rests with us to say—and it is for us to decide whether we shall shape their future destiny or allow the Radical incendiarism to do it for us, and that to our inevitable ruin. Up with the banner of peace and down with the Ku-Klux in the word, and it will be put down, and with great spirit and emphasis, it will prove a word of enchantment."

REV. J. T. GOODRICH, Universalist preacher, was stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Chicago, at the time of the great fire in that city, and is believed to have perished in the flames. His late residence was in Augusta, Penn. He left home on a pleasure visit to Colorado to look after some land he owned there, and was on his way home when he stopped at Chicago.

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THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1871, 7:00 P. M.)

Probabilities.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is possible for Wednesday for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The low barometer in Canada will possibly move eastward, with southwesterly winds on the lakes, veering to the northwest; threatening and rainy weather will extend very generally along the middle and East Atlantic coasts; an area of cloudy weather will continue from the Ohio valley to the upper lakes and westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Acting Governor Conley, of Georgia, vetoes the bill ordering a special election to fill the vacancy created by Bullock's resignation.

The trial by a council composed of five allopathists, of members of the Massachusetts Medical Society who practice homœopathy, has been adjourned to December 5th. The homœopathists have entered a protest against the authority and right of the society to dictate in the premises, and also have obtained an injunction from Judge Allen, substantially forbidding their expulsion.

John S. Swing, a mulatto, who resided at No. 24 Cedar street, Cleveland, was found dead in a back room yesterday, his head terribly battered with a hammer, and a soldering iron thrust down his throat. Blood was scattered all over the walls and floor, the clothing torn, and other evidences of a terrible struggle. His trunks were all broken open and rifled, and the house in general disorder. There was a widower, living alone and keeping a small tin shop in the front part of his dwelling.

A company has been organized in Erie to manufacture paper from wood. The *Observer* says "the process is a new one, but has been carefully tested to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, and has already been adopted by one of the largest manufacturers in New England. The machinery has been contracted for, the site located and the mill will be a sure thing. It is expected to give employment to a large number of men."

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IT'S ALL over the land, and is doing its work on soiled paint, windows, floors, and on tarnished knives, tin, brass and copper wares. We mean E. Morgan's Sons' Saponifo. Ask for it. Your grocer has it.

THE OIL REGIONS.

BLYSON RUN OIL TERRITORY.

News from Parker's Landing, Tidioute, West Hickory, Clarion, St. Petersburg, Queenstown and Bear Creek.

THE BLYSON RUN OIL FIELD.

A new oil field is about to be opened up on Blyson Run, near the Clarion river, in Clarion county, about twenty miles above Petersburg, which has been located by Mr. A. James, of Pleasantville notoriety.

Mr. James' persistent declarations that oil existed in the *upland* districts of Pleasantville, were received with universal incredulity, until his persevering efforts *demonstrated* the fact in a series of successful strikes. These, at the time, were the theme of much comment and speculation by the New York *Tribune, Times*, and other journals, as to the remarkable powers he exhibited in locating oil wells; as, also, the artesian well at Chicago.

Oil men were astonished, and experts sought to get control of territory as near to that which he located, as possible. It is in view of these facts, and of his history as a sagacious and honorable man, that so many are now confidently expecting important results to flow from his present undertaking.

For the last year or so, Mr. J. has been living at Fredonia, N. Y., in comparative seclusion, in order to invigorate a naturally delicate constitution, and to gain the needed repose and relaxation from exciting scenes and pressing demands which his connection with his oil operations at Pleasantville had imposed upon him. He has now commenced his explorations in a new field, and one which he is confident promises richer products than any oil territory hitherto discovered in Pennsylvania. Experienced oil men who have recently been over the ground confirm this opinion.

Mr. James and a few of his immediate friends have secured the control of about three thousand acres in the vicinity referred to, and have organized under the name of "James's Blyson Run Oil Co.," and liberal opportunities are offered to those who are seeking investments in oil territory.

It is understood that Commodore Vanderbilt contemplates the construction of a railroad, as soon as the oil interests and the coming up of business demanding its construction from its beginning to the Clarion river, and through this Blyson Run region, to intersect the Allegheny Valley Road at Parker's Landing. The will greatly facilitate every enterprise, and expedite the building up of towns and villages in the Clarion valley.

T.

November 20, 1871.

PARKER AND VICINITY.

We take the following from the Parker's Landing correspondence of the *Derrick*: The new strikes in this vicinity are the well on Parker & Thompson's tract, Bear Creek, owned by Ripley, Wood & Moorehead. They have ceased drilling for the present, and the well is flowing about fifty barrels daily. It is estimated that it flowed some 500 barrels before any arrangements were made to secure it. The other new well was struck on Thursday on the Campbell farm, one and one-half miles beyond Martinsburg. After getting into the third sand about a foot it commenced flowing with great force, and on Friday night the derrick was burned. This well belongs to Robert Campbell and Lamberton & Hutchison. This strike opens up much new territory, as it is at least two miles in advance of any producing well.

This is bound to be the great producing territory, and I prophesy that all the operators who want to be sure of getting oil must locate their leases in this field.

I do not bear as much of the Clarion and Petersburg developments as a few weeks since, and I understand that leases are easier to be got hold of by operators. There has been a great deal done on the style themselves "Pointers," who rush for every new development, and get leases that they do not want, nor do they have the means, to operate, and then hold them for a bonus. It has the effect to cause the land owners to double every one, and to raise the royalty and bonus on operators.

TIDIOUTE AND WEST HICKORY.

We learn from the Tidioute *Journal* that the daily production of the wells in that region is 1,464 barrels. On West Hickory there are 229 wells pumping, giving 1,320 barrels of oil per day. There are twenty wells drilling in that district.

CLARION COUNTY.

The *Republican* says the operations near our town are still progressing, and the well on the Wilson & Corbett tract, under the management of that active oil man, Clemmger, will soon be in a shape to commence boring. This well is being put down by a company from Oil City.

Parties are at work preparing to put down a well at Furman's Eddy, about three miles from town, and we learn will soon be ready to commence boring.

At Tyson Run several wells will be commenced in a short time, and the excitement there increasing and encouraging.

The Chandler well, near Shippensville, is now being bored deeper, under the management of Jacob Black, Esq., and we are informed that they have an excellent show. In the meantime all the land along the river is being rapidly leased.

NEW WELL ON CHARLEY RUN.

We learn from the *Derrick* that Ogden & Everson's well No. 3, on the Oil City Land Company's property, Charley Run, was tubed yesterday afternoon, and is doing from twenty to forty barrels a day. It immediately commenced pumping a fine stream of oil, and if it holds up to its present production it will be a good well.

ST. PETERSBURG.

The editor of the East Brady *Independent* has recently paid a visit to the St. Petersburg oil territory, and reports as follows of the wells visited:

Blue Flag, Finley, Panton and others, 2 barrels. Brier and Hill, Hasson, Hasson & Co., 6 barrels; Haines, Andrews & Co., 50 barrels; Palmer well, Shoup farm, 120 barrels. The rig and engine house of this well were recently burned, and it is ranged with people. Finley well, on Shoup farm, 20 barrels; Mattie well, on Shoup farm, Finley, Hall and others, testing; Moriarty well, Moriarty, M'Glinnis and others; Peters, Stack October 20; Martha well, Brow, Truby & Co., just finished drilling, 10 barrels.

Passing half a mile beyond St. Petersburg, we came to the Gilmore, Patterson & Co. tract of Hastings and others. This well is doing about eighty barrels and has a small pump on it. Numerous others can be seen visited by at least five hundred persons every day. Many new rigs are going up all around it, and strong hopes are entertained of developing it. The company owning it have a twenty acre lease, and are putting *four* more wells down. All was well at a depth of 960 feet, but drilling continued twenty-five feet further, meeting with splendid well.

QUEENSTOWN.

The same paper gives the following in regard to the Queenstown oil field: Queenstown is looking up; that is, the oil field there is looking up. No excitement is visible, but a steady pushing forward of development proves that it will be a thoroughly developed and largely productive territory. Parties are now at work on the farm of James Medern & Co., R. Jennings two; Brady's Bend Iron Company's back. Here are four producing wells yielding as follows: Upper Brady's Bend Iron Company's well, 10 barrels; Lower Brady's Bend Iron Company's well, 100 barrels; Middle Brady's Bend Iron Company's well, 100 barrels; Hall, yielding well, 30 barrels. Other wells will soon be put down.

BEAR CREEK.

Tom Mitchell is putting down a well on Bear Creek territory, on the Guthrie farm. It is known as the "Maria," and is now 1,200 deep, with 563 feet of casing. The well adjoining the one now well "Little Blanche," on the Crawford farm, and down about 1,000 feet. We hope he may have good strikes. A new well has just been completed by Hutchison & Co. farm, which presents indications of being a very good one. It is owned by J. M. and J. A. Lambing, C. D. Jacobs, R. B. Carnahan. The contract for drilling is being rapidly developed, and showing the wisdom of those who secured the oil purposes. May their wells be many and valuable.

TAMMANY

Its Origin, History, Customs, Victories, Defeats and Final Dissolution—A Curious Chapter of Political Information.

The Tammany Society, whose political power was broken on the 7th inst., and whose charter of incorporation the next New York Legislature will very probably revoke, was one of the most potent organizations of the South previous to the war, and controlled the destinies of many an aspirant for the highest executive, judicial and legislative honors. The society has been in existence over eighty-two years, and was started from one of the tribes of 1789, about two weeks after Gen. Washington's instalment as the first President of the United States. It derives its name from that of a famous Indian chief, whose attachment to liberty was said to be great. The society, as it was at first established by its founders to counteract the tendencies of the Cincinnati Society, which before its Constitution was amended was thought to savor rather of aristocratic in its objects and principles. The Society was originally composed of men of different political proclivities, and the original design of the institution, published in 1879, expresses, "to connect, in indissoluble bonds of friendship, American brethren of known attachment to the rights of liberty of human nature and the liberties of the country." A benevolent feeling was also incorporated in its organization, and, so that the American principles of its founders were fully carried out, as well as with the design of exhibiting an independence of foreign customs, Indian forms and ceremonies were adopted. The year is divided into thirteen moons and the seasons into moons. All the transactions of the society are to be conducted in the Indian style of organization, our national independence and the discovery of America by Columbus, are considered to be thirteen sachems, representing the thirteen original States, to elected annually. From their number is chosen the body of the society was to be elected a supreme head, who was to be styled Grand Sachem. All their customs and ceremonies observed at their meetings have been borrowed from the aborigines. The laws mentioned the council fire, the smoking of the pipe of peace and the tomahawk, which they bury when the pipe is smoked. One of the principal objects in view led to the adoption of these aboriginal forms and ceremonies was a desire to conciliate the numerous tribes of Indians, who at the time of the organization of the society were devastating the defenceless frontiers, and murdering the settlers with the tomahawk, or laying their homes waste with fire. The members of the society originally adopted the Indian tribes corresponding to the different States. When members joined the society they either chose the tribe to which they preferred to belong, or were assigned to one by the Grand Sachem; but this ordinance has for some time fallen into disuse.

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After the conclusion of peace, it continued for many years to exercise a formidable power in the affairs of the State and nation, and by its influence contributed largely to the election of General Jackson to the Presidency. It ever was willing and ready to support his administration from its beginning to the end, and when Martin Van Buren came to succumb to the tornado which swept over the country and elected General Harrison, but in the municipal elections of 1834 it succeeded in regaining control of the city government. This election was averted by their opponents to have been carried by a large list of adopted citizens, and as was stoutly alleged, by an enormous amount of illegal voting, while and manner in which a considerable share of the offices were parcelled out to naturalized and native-born citizens, and was the means of waking up the very general dissatisfaction among native-born citizens, and was the means of waking up the Know Nothing excitement, which in the following year the late James Harper was elected Mayor by the Americans, assisted by the support of a by the Americans, assisted by the support of a large portion of the Whigs. In the municipal elections of the following years, however, Tammany was the generally victorious. In all the Presidential elections from 1832 to 1868 Tammany has invariably supported the Democratic ticket. To what extent within the past few years the State and municipal officers elected by its influence have discharged their duties with a view to the public good, and how far their acts have brought them prominently before the bar of public opinion, leading to the annihilation of the political rule of the once honorable and powerful society, the exciting contest through which the people of New York have recently passed, has made matter of public knowledge.

The Best Coffees.

All tastes can now be gratified by using Arbuckles A. & Co.'s "Ariosa," "Fragar" and "Compono" coffees. Each of these brands has a bouquet of flavors peculiar to itself. All grocers sell them.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Indian Commissioner.

Bad Faith of the Spanish Government.

Mormons Prepared to Make Concessions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1871.

The New Indian Commissioner.

The appointment of General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gives great satisfaction to all outside of the Indian Ring. He is a firm adherent of the humane policy in the treatment of the Indians, but believes in the vigorous use of force where honest and peaceable means fail to secure good conduct. He is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, great energy and ample executive ability. He will enter on his new duties next week. He will retain partial control of special features of the census work, but most of the work will pass into the charge of Colonel George D. Harrington, the present chief clerk.

Ben. Wade Offered an Umpireship.

The President has tendered the place of Umpire upon a commission to settle the boundaries of Liberia to Hon. Ben. Wade. The latter will probably decline on account of business engagements. The question of boundary arises between Liberia and England; by mutual agreement each nation is to appoint two commissioners, and the United States was requested to appoint an Umpire.

Expulsion of Naval Cadets.

On Saturday six cadet midshipmen were expelled from the Naval Academy for "hazing." The officers were ordered to appear in fatigue dress, and the battalion was drawn up. The delinquents were placed in front of it, and the order expelling them read. They all left the Academy save one, who had been broken. Another midshipmen have been restricted to the Academy grounds for the offense of hazing, and have also been deprived of all privileges. The dismissed cadets were all of the third class.

Bad Faith of Spain.

This Government now has two grievances with Spain. The Hornet difficulty is still as far from settlement as ever, and the State Department is beginning to entertain some feeling with regard to the bad faith the Spanish Government has shown on the Cuban question. When the Cuban revolution first broke out, the Spanish minister hastened to inform our Government that if American neutrality should be enforced, the Cubans should be guaranteed the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by all Spanish provinces. At a subsequent date, and at a very critical moment in the history of Spanish domination in the West Indies, General Prim reiterated these assurances to Minister Sickles at Madrid. Under these circumstances, and through these assurances, our government advised the policy it has pursued with reference to Cuba. Latterly the interests of Cubans and their complaints to the authorities here of Spanish cruelty and outrages have become so numerous that the State Department has considered it necessary to instruct Minister Sickles to remind the Spanish Government of its pledges, and to insist that they be fulfilled. Don Monico Roberts, Spanish Minister resident here, was turned yesterday afternoon, and is doing from twenty to forty barrels a day. It immediately commenced pumping a fine stream of oil, and if it holds up to its present production it will be a good well.

ST. PETERSBURG.

The editor of the East Brady *Independent* has recently paid a visit to the St. Petersburg oil territory, and reports as follows of the wells visited:

Blue Flag, Finley, Panton and others, 2 barrels. Brier and Hill, Hasson, Hasson & Co., 6 barrels; Haines, Andrews & Co., 50 barrels; Palmer well, Shoup farm, 120 barrels. The rig and engine house of this well were recently burned, and it is ranged with people. Finley well, on Shoup farm, 20 barrels; Mattie well, on Shoup farm, Finley, Hall and others, testing; Moriarty well, Moriarty, M'Glinnis and others; Peters, Stack October 20; Martha well, Brow, Truby & Co., just finished drilling, 10 barrels.

Passing half a mile beyond St. Petersburg, we came to the Gilmore, Patterson & Co. tract of Hastings and others. This well is doing about eighty barrels and has a small pump on it. Numerous others can be seen visited by at least five hundred persons every day. Many new rigs are going up all around it, and strong hopes are entertained of developing it. The company owning it have a twenty acre lease, and are putting *four* more wells down. All was well at a depth of 960 feet, but drilling continued twenty-five feet further, meeting with a splendid well.

QUEENSTOWN.

The same paper gives the following in regard to the Queenstown oil field: Queenstown is looking up; that is, the oil field there is looking up. No excitement is visible, but a steady pushing forward of development proves that it will be a thoroughly developed and largely productive territory. Parties are now at work on the farm of James Medern & Co., R. Jennings two; Brady's Bend Iron Company's back. Here are four producing wells yielding as follows: Upper Brady's Bend Iron Company's well, 10 barrels; Lower Brady's Bend Iron Company's well, 100 barrels; Middle Brady's Bend Iron Company's well, 100 barrels; Hall, yielding well, 30 barrels. Other wells will soon be put down.

BEAR CREEK.

Tom Mitchell is putting down a well on Bear Creek territory, on the Guthrie farm. It is known as the "Maria," and is now 1,200 deep, with 563 feet of casing. The well adjoining the one now well "Little Blanche," on the Crawford farm, and down about 1,000 feet. We hope he may have good strikes. A new well has just been completed by Hutchison & Co. farm, which presents indications of being a very good one. It is owned by J. M. and J. A. Lambing, C. D. Jacobs, R. B. Carnahan. The contract for drilling is being rapidly developed, and showing the wisdom of those who secured the oil purposes. May their wells be many and valuable.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE ANSWER.

The columns of several of our local contemporaries for a week past have contained innuendoes, and in some instances direct charges, that a change was to be made in the policy and general conduct of this journal. It was stated that the present editor was to be supplanted, that the paper had been bought up by persons not formerly identified with it in interest or friendship, that a complete revolution had been effected, and that the COMMERCIAL was to be henceforth something entirely different from what it had been in the past, to wit: an independent Republican newspaper. Many other rumors and stories, as inconsistent with each other as they were false in fact, were put in circulation,—some inspired by the merest malice, others by an inventive imagination so prolific in sensations. Hitherto we have not thought it worth the while to contradict these various rumors, knowing that a weak malice soon expends its strength in a community like this, and that the action of the stockholders of the Company would be the best reply to those of our contemporaries who inconsiderately fell into error. We here publish that reply taken from the minutes of the meeting:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY was held at the office of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, November 21st, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., pursuant to notice.

"On motion of WILLIAM K. NIMICK, JAMES M. COOPER was chosen President and R. B. CARNAHAN, Secretary. On motion it was resolved that we go into an election for seven directors. Gen. W. W. IRWIN and ALEX. BRADLEY were appointed tellers. The following named persons were unanimously elected directors to serve until the next general election, viz: C. D. BRIGHAM, G. E. NORTH, WILLIAM ANDERSON, EDWARD ABEL, CHARLES R. BRIGHAM, C. H. BRADLEY and ROBERT B. CARNAHAN."

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors subsequently held on the same day, C. D. BRIGHAM was chosen President of the Board of Directors, WM. ANDERSON, Secretary, and EDWARD ABEL, Treasurer. C. D. BRIGHAM was appointed Editor.

"We have only to say further in this connection, that the meeting of the stockholders above referred to was the largest which has met since the organization of this paper, and represented more than two-thirds of the stock; that the present Board was chosen without the dissent of a single vote; that business energy and industry and a resolute determination to achieve all the success as a newspaper which energy, industry and substantial merit can give, and an earnest fidelity to the principles of the Republican party, will be, as it has ever been, the policy of the management.

The editor cannot let the occasion pass without expressing his deep and lasting gratitude to the gentlemen with whom he has been so long associated, for their kind and valuable assistance in building up and sustaining the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL until it has reached its present solid condition, and the many personal kindnesses which he has received from them.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S MISTAKE.

Most people, we fancy, who have taken any interest in the subject, were rather gratified than grieved by the action of the Chicago grand jury, reported in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, concerning the controversy betwixt Governor PALMER and Mayor MASON. The essential circumstances of the affair were few and simple. In the presence of the appalling calamity by which the great city had been overwhelmed, a calamity which, amidst the excitement of the time, many persons neither foolish nor malignant were inclined to regard as the work of incendiaries, the alarm of the people was increased by the report that ruffians of the worst description were hastening from St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York, to reap the harvest of plunder lying exposed to their depredations. Not only to Mayor MASON, but to some of the coolest private citizens it very naturally seemed that the ordinary municipal machinery and agents for the protection of life and property were insufficient for the emergency. The proclamation of martial law and other extraordinary measures were recommended and vehemently urged as precautious, in adopting which there ought to be no delay. In fact, as was to be expected under the circumstances of the case, by most of the persons concerned the end alone was thought of, while means were suggested without consideration of anything but their supposed effectiveness, and no person of sense or feeling who realizes the situation of the city at the time, can either wonder at or blame the state of mind in which such advice originated. The course actually taken appears to have been precisely right, and General SHERIDAN in agreeing to Mayor MASON's request, and in not only organizing the necessary police force but in employing United States soldiers for his purpose, certainly did nothing to which the slightest blame attaches. To Governor PALMER, however, Mayor MASON's neglect to appeal to him for additional authority in the sudden emergency which had arisen, was a subject of "profound mortification," and he was deeply indignant at General SHERIDAN for acting as he did. Governor PALMER is a very able man, who has rendered important services not only to the State of Illinois, but to the entire country, and he is undoubtedly entitled to great respect in his personal as well as his official character. Nor may it be denied that the subject concerning which he took alarm is one touching which considerable sensitiveness is pardonable. It is not only well, but a matter of the utmost moment, that the civil rights of the citizen should be looked upon and dealt with as peculiarly sacred, and that for no light reason they should be compromised or encroached upon by military usurpation. As the civil guardian and protector of these rights the Governor of a State ought to be exceedingly jealous in respect to his office, ever watchful to maintain its essential dignity, and to vindicate its prerogatives from slight or invasion. It will be an evil day for the country when our State Governors shall have become indifferent to encroachments upon their just and well understood powers, on the part of military usurpers or pretenders.

All this we admit, and at the same time confess that the Governor of Illinois seems to have acted absurdly enough to have made ridiculous a cause less inherently respectable. In Chicago at the time, people wondered that the Governor failed to appear on the scene, and when his stern rebuke was received, the question was generally provoked, "why did not Governor PALMER at once meet the emergency in person?" In view of the actual and relative importance of the city of Chicago, his prompt interposition would have seemed right and graceful. But in other ways he has manifested his sympathy and done his duty, and we may presume that his absence at the season of the panic was for good reasons. Certainly, in his activity and suggestions in behalf of the suffering metropolis of the State, he has shown both interest and good sense. It is therefore a pity that he chose with such excessive zeal to agitate the question just settled by the grand jury. From the language of Governor PALMER'S letter to the Mayor we may confidently infer that if consulted beforehand, he would have authorized the employment of the soldiers and all the other measures adopted by General SHERIDAN under the authority of the Mayor. His position has thus appeared undignified and in every way unfortunate, as his resentment has seemed not to be directed against the abuse of military power, or the inexpediency of its exercise, but against the slight apparently put upon his person and office by men acting under circumstances of disturbance and embarrassment sufficiently great and terrible to justify almost any neglects of mere form or punctilio. It should seem that the interest martinet, or master of the ceremonies bound by the code of old Spanish etiquette would deem any irregularities or departures from established usage allowable under the circumstances in which Governor PALMER was resolute to hold offenders to the strictest account. Indeed, he was so clearly in the wrong that but for the unfortunate affair of Colonel GROSVENOR, it is not to be supposed that his attempt to punish them would have been entertained for a moment. In justice to the Governor we may suppose that that distressing occurrence served to stimulate his purpose to punish the men who were alleged to have disregarded his authority. But in reality, the death of Mr. GROSVENOR, however calamitous, was a mere incident in General SHERIDAN's temporary, or vicarious administration of the city, and did not in any manner or degree affect the essential character of the conduct which Governor PALMER endeavored to find criminal and worthy of punishment. It simply served to enlist some personal feeling on the Governor's side in the controversy and nothing more.

THE RESTORATION OF OUR COMMERCIAL MARINE.

Many plans and theories, some wise and some otherwise, for the revival of the ocean shipping interests of the United States, have been propounded within the last few months. The latest, and seemingly the most sensible and practicable of these plans, is proposed by Mr. JOSEPH NIMMO, chief of the Tonnage Division in the Treasury Department, who suggests the imposition of discriminating charges on goods imported in foreign bottoms. Referring to the fact that the impossibility or impracticability of the importation of foreign articles of like kind amounts to a perfect protection of nineteen-twentieths of the industries of the country, Mr. NIMMO points out that in the building of ships the cost of transportation, as an element of protection, is entirely eliminated. Hence the question arises whether the American ship-builder ought not to receive, by law, some measure of that protection which the builders of houses, bridges and railroads receive without any legislation whatever; and he asks why, if the workers in those industries of the country which are not exposed to foreign competition, are to enjoy the rates of profits and wages which spring from our several social, political and natural advantages, the same rates should not be secured to the American ship-builder? For, as it is held, it is the rates of labor, not the tariff, which makes the construction of vessels more costly in the United States than on the Clyde. Under our relations of maritime reciprocity, however, British ships are admitted to our ports from every quarter of the world on precisely the same terms as American vessels, so that our own bottoms engaged in foreign commerce are absolutely without any protection whatever. In such a contest it is evident that the nation which can build and sell vessels most cheaply must sooner or later command the international commerce of the globe. The prosperity enjoyed by our coastwise trade in consequence of the protection secured thereto by the law of 1817, which prohibits foreign vessels from engaging in American home commerce, is set forth in detail. Our steam marine employed in this trade exceeds that of any country in the world; numbering at present 1,087,600 tons, and increasing at a gratifying rate. It is more than doubtful whether the most clamorous advocates of free trade would consent to the repeal of this law, the throwing open of our coastwise commerce to foreign competition, and the consequent displacing of almost every American steamer from the trade between New York and our Eastern and Southern ports. This, however, is exactly what is meant by abolishing the principle of protection from our merchant marine, and its operations are sufficiently shown by the fact that in the free competition of foreign commerce the United States flag is not to be found at the masthead of a single steamship in trans-Atlantic trade. Mr. NIMMO argues, therefore, that the protection which is now enjoyed by our coastwise marine should be extended to our vessels engaged in foreign trade. Attention is also directed to the fact that in 1828, when the maritime reciprocity act was passed, wooden sailing vessels were the only vehicles of commerce upon the ocean, and that it was then our interest to promote such a policy because, in building these vessels, we surpassed every other nation in cheapness, sea-worthiness and speed. For the same reason England was, until 1849, a persistent enemy of maritime reciprocity; in which also she has decided triumph of American shipping. At that date, however, foreseeing the success of steam as a propelling power, and of iron as a building material, that country in 1849 adopted maritime reciprocity, whose results have far exceeded her most sanguine expectations. The introduction of these new agents has turned the tables against us; and the great question of the day is, therefore, whether we shall continue to adhere to the policy adopted forty years ago, after all the conditions which led to its adoption have been radically reversed? The letter of Mr. NIMMO will be certain, from its vigorous and comprehensive presentation of the subject, to command general consideration.

ENGLISH BENEFICENCE.

Great and just admiration is excited by the magnificent liberality with which the American people are contributing to the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Chicago and the northwest. To the same object the British contribution is already large, and seems likely to be much larger. The indirect effect of these gifts from England can hardly fail to be of the most desirable kind, in cementing and giving assurance of the friendly sentiments which, as the result of better knowledge, are now entertained over there towards the people of this country. Such beneficence indicates another step in the development of those intimate relations between the two countries which ought to have existed long ago. However notorious, some of our readers may not know what splendid givers to benevolent objects our British kindred are. Several months ago, we mentioned incidentally a project spoken of in Paris to commemorate in paintings the liberality with which the people of Great Britain had contributed to the relief of French sufferers by the war. From a tabular statement it appears that the recorded and accredited sums distributed in France during and since the war, by English relief societies amount to nearly twelve millions of francs. Adding to this sum "the gifts of anonymous charity," the *Courrier des Etats Unis* thinks the whole would amount to at least eighteen millions of francs given by England to the relief of France. But the French paper just referred to reminds its readers that the contributions of the *Friends Society* and of the *French Peasants' Seed Fund*, included in the foregoing total, represent considerable donations from this side of the Atlantic. Funds secured by Bazars and as gifts by French residents in this country were often sent to the Quakers of London for distribution in France through the agents of the Friends Society. A part of the *French Peasants Seed Fund* was also raised in this country. But after making the necessary abatement, English liberality towards France must be conceded to have been truly splendid. And the kindness has undoubtedly made a very deep impression upon the hearts of the French people. "To testify their gratitude for the aid of all kinds rendered to the wounded, the sick, the peasantry and all the victims of the war," is the object of a committee lately formed in Paris. A subscription has been opened, and it is proposed to present to the English people "a painting in oil commemorative of the assistance given to the French by their neighbors during the war of 1870-1871." It is also proposed to place "the autograph signatures of all the subscribers in volumes richly decorated and bound, which shall be deposited in a sumptuous case, a *chef-d'œuvre* of French ebony work." The artists to prepare these testimonials will be selected by competition. The *Courrier* seems a little jealous of such acknowledgement to the English, while nothing is said about American liberality, which it believes to have been proportionally nearly as great. But that is not the fact, though many Americans gave liberally.

THE disagreements reported to exist between our State Department and the Prussian Minister at Washington, appear to have excited considerable interest in Russia. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, a semi-official paper, referring to the charges made on this side that the "official and personal conduct" of M. CATACAZY "had diminished the usefulness of his presence for his own Government," states that it has positive information that no facts or proofs of the alleged grievances have been produced at St. Petersburg up to the present time, notwithstanding that the Imperial Government has more than once applied for them. The first steps taken by our Minister for M. CATACAZY's recall were made as far back as the middle of July; but, partly for the reason that there would not be time to replace him before the visit of the Grand Duke, and partly because the Imperial Minister found before him only vague allegations, without precise facts or positive proofs, he deferred the submission of the question to the Emperor, in order not to give it a premature importance. The Government of the United States still insisted in a friendly manner on his demand, but the fact that M. CATACAZY was several times received at audience by the President with every mark of personal friendship and regard, led the Russian Government to hope that the complication might be solved without his recall. Of this, however, there now seems to be but little probability, although the United States Government has temporarily suspended its request for M. CATACAZY's removal. Upon the departure of the Grand Duke the demand will, however, probably be renewed. The *Journal* further intimates that M. CATACAZY is himself exceedingly desirous to end his mission, and that the Imperial Cabinet has no motive to prolong it beyond the limits of the time essentially necessary. There would, therefore, seem but little likelihood that our Government contemplates sending the Minister his passports, as hinted a short time ago in the New York *Times*.

SO MUCH of our special Washington dispatch of yesterday as related to Mr. COLLYER and the Board of Indian Commissioners, was based, there is reason for supposing, on erroneous information. We learn from an unquestionably authentic source that this Board have never recommended any person for any position or office, whether connected with the Indian Bureau, or otherwise. The selection of the Chairman of the Board for the Commissionership was not only wholly unsought by him, but he was not so much as recommended for the position by his colleagues, although after the nomination was made, the Board urged Mr. BRUNOT to accept the appointment. They did not, however, as intimated in the dispatch, suggest Mr. COLLYER for the appointment. In fact they have made neither recommendations nor objections of any sort concerning any person with respect to the position, being satisfied that the President and the Secretary of the Interior would make a wise and prudent choice. Neither has Mr. COLLYER himself sought the appointment, or given any intimation that he desires it, being quite satisfied with the position he now fills. With regard to the dissatisfaction said to be felt with Mr. COLLYER, by the Administration, it is sufficient to remark that the recommendations which he made following his return to Washington—determined on after consultation with General CROOK—received the approbation and indorsement of the President, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War, and that the orders issued by the various departments a few days ago prove that it is impossible for any such dissatisfaction as alleged to exist. It should be said, too, that the meeting in New York of the Board of Indian Commissioners was held for a very different purpose than the one intimated, and that it had not the most remote reference to the vacant Commissionership, the filling of which office was very properly left wholly in the hands of the President. Indeed, at the first meeting of the Board two years ago, a resolution was passed that no member should make any recommendations for appointment in any branch of the Indian service. This settles the question.

THERE is reason to believe that the dispatch which we elsewhere print, confirming the reports hitherto published respecting the fraudulent issue in South Carolina bonds, is substantially true, and that Governor SCOTT's charge against the State Treasurer of re-selling bonds which had already been converted into new bonds, is also in the main correct. That, at the best, there has been terrible mismanagement of the finances of that State cannot be doubted. No mere attempt to "bear" her securities, however systematic or protracted, could have sent them down from seventy to twenty-five since last spring. No one who knows Governor SCOTT will believe him guilty of actual complicity in the peculation extravagance which have brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy, but there is little question that he has been most unfortunate in the character and choice of not a few of his surroundings. As long ago as last March we cited as a suspicious circumstance the singular rapidity with which the State Treasurer had passed from absolute poverty to wealth. Governor SCOTT's culpability in the matter arises from his lack of insight into men. He has been surrounded by persons, many of whom were as adroit as knave, and as conscienceless. These have hoodwinked and bamboozled him beyond measure, and brought South Carolina into her present desperate strait. He has been used as a tool against his knowledge, and in opposition to all gravitations of his nature.

THE reception given yesterday to the Grand Duke ALEXIS, reported in our telegraphic columns, was of the most hearty as well as imposing character, and cannot fail to have impressed our visitor with a lively sense of the high regard which the people of the United States entertain toward his imperial father and the country over whose destinies he presides; nor is there any doubt that the display of friendly feeling which the visit of the young Prince has occasioned, will tend still further to cultivate and deepen those amicable relations which have existed between the Great Republic and the Great Empire during almost the entire period of our national life.

Death of an Old Printer.

A veteran printer, John S. Greene, died at Indianapolis, Indiana, a few days ago. He was in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was probably the oldest printer in the country. At the age of ten years he was brought to the United States from Senegal, Ireland, by his parents, who located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He remained there, serving his apprenticeship in the printing business, until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he enlisted in the Pennsylvania militia, and served until the cessation of hostilities. He then went to Philadelphia, but remained there only a short time, going thence west to Vincennes, and finally retracing his steps to Pittsburgh. Here he remained until 1834, when he again went West, to Indianapolis, and there worked at his trade until 1838. He then purchased a farm, a few miles from Indianapolis, and there spent his summers, working in the winter at his trade in town. In 1847 he withdrew from active life altogether, and ever after lived on his farm. Recently his health rapidly failed, the result of old age, and his death occurred on the 17th, at the residence of relatives in Indianapolis. He leaves no family, never having been married. In accordance with his oft-repeated request, his remains were brought to Pittsburgh and here interred.

IF the statement which the wife of the poet Joaquin Miller has recently published concerning the causes of their separation, and his subsequent conduct toward his children, be—as there seems no reason to doubt is the case—truthful and correct, the poet of the Sierras would appear to belong to that happily rare class of heartless sentimentalists of which Sterne, who could rain floods of maudlin tears over a dead jackass, and permit his aged mother to endure the pangs of actual starvation, was no conspicuous an example. According to this statement, evidently written in a spirit of the most sorrowful tenderness toward the memory of the now famous singer, Joaquin Miller left his wife and children to suffer for the absolute necessaries of life, for no other reason than the despicable plea that the coarse and practical duties of providing for his own flesh and blood grated harshly on his poetic sensibilities, and roughly conflicted with his literary dreams and imaginings. In view of these facts, and of others which are equally discreditable to his humanity, his fine fire-tipped verses, throbbing with life and vigor, beget a sense of loathing for their author, and are robbed of all their weird and subtle charm. There is no worse heresy under the sun than the notion that genius absolves its possessor from the discharge of lowly duties, or lifts him above those moral obligations which bind men and women of coarser mould. A man who, to use his own expression,

"Can sing as if in Paradise,"

while his heart wallows in self-seeking and self-indulgence, and the sinless children of his home, and the unspotted mother who gave them suck, are left to battle with the wants and woes of the world alone, is something worse than a coward, whose songs, though they thrilled to the uttermost ends of the earth, should not save him from indignation and contempt. To shriek behind the pica of genius in order to shirk the performance of the most sacred duties which attach to manhood—bah!

A NEW apportionment of representatives, based on the census of last year, will doubtless be made by Congress at its coming session. According to the bill reported last winter, which will probably be taken up and passed, the House of Representatives, now consisting of two hundred and forty-three members, will be increased to two hundred and eighty. Add to this number the seventy-four United States Senators, which together constitutes the basis of the electoral college, and it follows that there will be three hundred and fifty-four electoral votes cast in the three hundred and fifty-four districts next year, one hundred and Presidential canvass next year, one hundred and seventy-eight being required to choose a President.

THE decline in small factories in Great Britain is one of the important changes revealed by the census of 1870. The number of cotton mills in 1861 was 2,887; in 1870 the total was 2,483—a decrease of 404, or fourteen per cent. The woolen, worsted and flax mills, on the contrary, increased in number, but not in proportion to the increase of the operatives employed—the latter having multiplied from 87,000 to 125,000 in the woolen mills, from 56,000 to 109,600 in the worsted mills, and from 57,400 to 125,800 in the flax mills. The decrease in the cotton mills is a significant indication of the tendency to concentrate that particular branch of business in fewer hands.

HOME AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Letters from Jos. Nimmo, Jr., Chief of Tonnage Division, Treasury Department; Washington, and Henry Carey, LL.D.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 18, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith the letter from our great political economist, HENRY C. CAREY, to which I referred yesterday. 'Tis true, as Mr. CAREY says, that the government publishes detailed statements of our foreign commerce, while omitting to notice a domestic one far greater in amount and far more productive of national wealth. I do not think, however, that he underestimates the value of legitimate foreign commerce, regulated in such manner as not to conflict with the rights and interests of American labor.

Our reports of commerce and navigation give data in regard to the entry of vessels of even thirty tons from foreign ports, but no facts are given in regard to the movement of shipping on the western rivers and on the lakes.

Ask us about the importation of cloves or of cayenne pepper, and we can tell the quantities received from each country, whether it comes direct or indirect from the country of its production, the ports at which it is entered, and the quantity entered at each port. But inquire of us in regard to the quantity of cereals transported from the west to the east and you will be referred to the statements of Boards of Trade, to the reports of railroad companies, and to reports on the business of the New York State canals.

In regard to the enormous quantities of coal which Pittsburgh supplies to that market, extending for two thousand miles from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and New Orleans' we can only refer you back to the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, and to other newspapers to whose enterprise we are indebted for almost all we know in regard to the movements of the products of the west.

Were it not that I have seen with my own eyes the immense flotillas of coal boats and barges moving out from your harbor during the present rise of the river, I should never have known that there had been such a commercial movement. To one accustomed to estimate shipping by the ton, it sounds quite like a revelation to hear men talk about the *number of acres* in a tow of barges propelled by a single steamer.

Over six millions of bushels of coal have gone down the river during the last three days, say the newspapers,—a million dollars worth of coal when it reaches its market; and this not an exchange at Pittsburgh of merchandise from one market to another, but a million dollars worth of property actually created by labor just here. All this coal will be sold again, and much of it will be sold twice before it reaches the consumer, but those transactions, though exceeding in amount the returns received at Pittsburgh, are of inconsiderable importance in the production of national wealth in comparison with the creative energies which took this mineral from the earth and placed it at the gates of commerce.

Do you ask why it is that the Government does not collect and publish information in regard to these great facts of national experience? I answer, simply because the country has never demanded that such information should be collected. The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce among the States," but, as you well know, that power has been confined to commerce upon navigable waters, and our laws in regard to the compilation of commercial statistics confine the Government almost exclusively to facts relating to foreign trade.

The time is coming, and perhaps now is, when the country will demand that the great facts of internal commerce shall be made known.

Man lived nearly six thousand years upon the earth before the circulation of the blood was discovered. The life of a nation is analogous to the physical life of man. The energies of the people are the great heart—rivers, railroads and canals are the veins and arteries, and the commodities of commercial exchange are the life-blood.

Is it not a matter of high national importance, as well as of great local interest, that we shall learn to count the pulsations of these mighty forces, to measure the magnitude of these currents; to compare one with another; to follow them as they converge to and diverge from the centers of trade, and thus to aid in making of political economy a true inductive science, instead of its being, as, in the image of a great American publicist it now is, a *science of assumptions*.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

C. D. BRIGHAM, Esq., Editor of the COMMERCIAL, Pittburgh, Pa.

MR. CAREY'S LETTER.

DEAR SIR:—We collect the most detailed information relative to a beggarly foreign commerce, while wholly omitting to notice a domestic one almost infinitely greater in amount. That of this city alone is greater than that of the whole Union with foreign countries.

At first, this suggestion may startle you, but you will believe it after having studied the facts that will now be given as follows:

The total foreign commerce, purchases and sales, may be stated in round numbers at a thousand millions. In comparing with this the domestic commerce, it is necessary to observe, that *here, as there*, every passage of property involves a purchase and a sale; and that as the sum of purchases and sales gives the amount of foreign commerce, so must it do in the domestic one. This understood, we may now look at the figures of this latter, so far as they are obtainable, as follows:

The manufactures of this city (Philadelphia) amount to $325,000,000. Preparatory to their coming on the market, there must have been purchases of raw material, labor, etc., etc., to nearly this amount, and sales by laborers, artisans, miners, wool dealers, and others, to a similar one; making in the whole nearly $650,000,000. The goods being finished they now are sold, the purchases and sales again amounting to $650,000,000, giving, thus far, $1,300,000,000. Follow now these goods through the shops by means of which they are distributed to consumers, at the same time following the purchases and sales incident to the application of all the sun-floor plays, have the company of Chanticleer simply by calling him "Cochin." He allows them to put their arms around him and perform other acts of playfulness.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

STENCILS
Special attention of the Iron, Steel and Edge Too Manufacturers, and other persons using Steel Stamps, is directed to examine the neatness and durability of our Steel Letter Cutting, which is unsurpassed by any in the State. All work warranted as represented at W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A great congress of workmen is to be held in Berlin this month, to obtain a reduction of the hours of labor to nine and an advance of wages simultaneously. A general strike seems to be regarded as necessary to obtain the object, and it is stated that it is in order to organize one that the congress is to be held.

The total number of visitors to Yo Semite valley in 1870 was about 1,700, which was some 600 more than in any previous season. This year, up to last week, 2,123 visitors had entered the valley, and the total for the season will probably approximate 2,200. Next year the stage ride and horseback portion of the trip will be greatly reduced by the advance of the railroad southeastward, and the journey will be made with so much greater ease that the tide of travel will undoubtedly be largely increased.

The system of partial desiccation by currents of refrigerated air, which was so successfully applied to the cargo of Texas beef on the steamer Firefly, has been employed with equal success for the preservation of poultry, game and delicate fruits. Peaches in midwinter and cheap poultry in midsummer may ere long be confidently looked for.

The woman suffrage experiment in Wyoming does not appear to be altogether satisfactory. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to repeal the suffrage act, and, it is stated, will be vigorously advocated.

Experience has taught that the so-called lead-paralysis, common among painters in the form of a loss of motion of the wrist-joints, is chiefly produced by the habit of washing the hands in turpentine. It is probable that it is not the turpentine alone which produces the fatal result, but chiefly the particles of lead or zinc paint on the hands, which, by the turpentine, are brought in condition to penetrate the skin more readily and to be absorbed; therefore, painters should avoid, as much as possible, the use of turpentine for washing the hands.

A counterfeit champagne factory was recently seized in New York city by the internal revenue officers. Among the articles seized were imported champagne bottles and branded corks, gas generating machines, bottling machines, &c. From papers found on the premises it seems that a great number of the pretentious bar-rooms of the city were furnished with wines by the bogus establishment.

The masters of Ghent, Belgium, have conceded their striking workmen ten per cent advance in wages. The nine-hour movement continues to advance in England.

At a second meeting in New Orleans to advance the scheme of building iron barges for river transportation several $10,000 subscriptions by insurance companies were reported.

Among the assigned causes of insanity in patients received at the Taunton, Mass., Lunatic Hospital during eighteen years, spiritualism is given in fifty-three cases; religious excitement in one hundred and fifty-one; use of tobacco in six; light reading in two and intemperance in seven hundred and three.

Applications were made at the British Consulate in New York recently by three naturalized citizens, formerly subjects of Great Britain, for permission to resume their allegiance to that power. This is in accordance with the provisions of an international law agreed upon between the two powers, which provides that subjects of either country who have become citizens of the other can resume their former allegiance. The law also provides that a child born in the United States of an English father (not a naturalized citizen) and an American mother, remains a British subject unless the child shall, on coming of age, swear allegiance to the United States.

In London the Cundurango has been tried at two of the great hospitals, from bark furnished by the Government, and according to the *British Medical Journal*, no mean authority, the trials have confirmed the fear that any hope which might have been entertained, of a confirmation of the statement of its utility as a remedy in cancer, must be entirely dismissed. Physiologically, it appears to be particularly inert, and its therapeutic effects in treatment of cancer to be *nil*. It furnishes a slightly bitter extract of feeble character.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent at Rome, in describing a reception at the Vatican, writes: "To the group of Americans the Pope showed special attention, and expressed his pleasure at seeing strangers from such a distance. 'There have been many Americans here this season already,' said he, in excellent French. 'Your country is now experiencing great suffering through vast conflagrations. I don't refer merely to the destruction of Chicago, but to the great fires in the woods beyond it. This is all very sad, but remember, we are all in the hands of God.' Pius IX. is represented as being in excellent health for a person of his advanced years, and there was nothing in his actions to denote physical weakness or anything approaching decrepitude.

Cochise, the Apache Indian chief, is pictured as a tall and finely formed man, and except the long and deep furrows across his forehead, gives very little indication of age. His hair is intensely black, his face smooth and slightly ornamented with yellow ochre. His mouth is splendidly formed and flexible, his nose prominent, and his eye expresses no ferocity. The whole expression of his countenance is pleasant, and one looks in vain for a gleam of that ferocity which has so long been attributed to him.

A London letter says: You will see that among the contributions for Chicago is one from the Queen herself, and you will say she has done handsomely. Five hundred pounds is a good deal of money for her to give to one object. I may say it is an unusual sum. The demands upon her are very numerous, and her subscriptions seldom rise above one hundred pounds or guineas.

Dorman B. Eaton, the lawyer in New York who was struck down by an assassin over a year ago at his own door, was last heard from a few days ago in Southern Europe, still in exceedingly feeble health, and not likely for years, if ever, to be able to resume his active professional work. Before the blow he was as vigorous a man as could be found in the whole legal profession.

Three members of the College of Cardinals at Rome have had strokes of apoplexy, which are the gout, four are in their dotage, or too much enfeebled for work; while Cardinal Milesi, the youngest member, is dying, at fifty-five years, of consumption. In all, twelve Cardinals are past their usefulness, and there are twenty-four vacant hats besides, leaving only thirty-four persons for active labor. The Pope is said not to be sorry at this condition of affairs, and it will enable the Jesuits more certainly to elect their candidate, Cardinal Capalti, as his successor. The Pontiff is himself in his eightieth, or according to some authorities in his eighty-second year, and is still quite healthy for a man of his years.

Revival of Ritual Troubles.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. Ewer, of Christ Church, a few days since, seems to have created quite a sensation among the Episcopalians of New York City, and is said to have been provoked by the revival of differences between him and his vestry on the ritual question. At a meeting of the vestry, called to act on the resignation, it was alleged that the rector had set up a confessional, and that not a few of the congregation were regular frequenters of it. It is understood that the Doctor's friends will build him a new church, where he will have opportunity to carry out his peculiar views without interference.

Dexter's Time Decided Beaten.

The question whether or not Goldsmith Maid had beaten the public time of Dexter in the great trot against Lucy, on the Cold Spring track, at Milwaukee, on the 6th of September last, or whether the time she then made was a valid record, has been passed upon by Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, which says, after reviewing all the statements in regard to the performance, that those "who bet that Goldsmith Maid beat Dexter's public time, have Fitch and gentlemen who sought the judgment of the *Spirit*, and who have received money on a converse decision, should hand it back. Final judgment has simply been retarded, and they now have that judgment upon what may be considered a decree of the full bench."

A MAN in Cayuga county, N. Y., has a remarkable Cochin-China rooster. He has observed his master's practice of family worship, and as soon as the Bible is taken to be read, before prayer, the rooster walks in deliberately and takes his stand beside the woman of the house, and there remains in a very quiet and reverent posture during the whole service, seeming to understand the words, for as soon as Amen is repeated, he walks out without noise and joins his family of hens. The children of the family, in their

BUSINESS CHANCES.
JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.
To Iron Manufacturers.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, November 15, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Light House Material for Family Shoal and Tinsaker, Gulf of Mexico," and addressed to the Chairman of the Light House Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, P. M.,
THURSDAY, 4th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
For the construction of two first-order
IRON LIGHT HOUSES,
To be made, taken down after acceptance, and delivered on board vessels furnished by the United States.
Proposals will be received only in the printed forms, which, with Circulars, Plans, Specifications, Form of Contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, by mail or in person, to
GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Secretary.
MWF

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
Millinery Goods.
Rich Sash Ribbons,
Laces and Embroideries,
Gimps and Fringes,
Laces, Collars, and
Handkerchiefs.
FURS, FURS.
A choice stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's FUR CAPES and MUFFS, at Low Prices.
Children's Knit Sets Muffs and Capes,
VERY CHEAP.
Hoods, Nubias and Opera Caps.
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
NOTIONS, &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
78 and 80 Market Street.
CROWDS STILL TO BE SEEN
AT THE
POPULAR
Trimming House.
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE AT LOWEST PRICES.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
Velvets and Velveteens,
ALL COLORS.
Velvet and Velveteen Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, Etc., Etc.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Morganstern & Co.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods and Silks,
Which they offer at Low Prices.
Samples will be sent by Mail to parties who desire it.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
Tradesmen's National Bank,
At Popular Prices.
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
MWF
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
Special Bargains.
AT $2 FINE FELT SKIRTS,
VELVET TRIMMED, A GREAT BARGAIN.
At $

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to us.

Special attention will be given to collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the east of Ohio.

Resist-ances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORRIS, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TETTER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, dated 1867. First Mortgage on Connellsville Branch Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, November 21, 1871.

Whatever change noticeable in the condition of our local money market to-day seemed to indicate a more easy and confident feeling. The banks are discounting more freely, and there is less of prime paper seen on the open market. As we have before remarked in this column, it has not been so much on account of actual scarcity of money with the banks and loan houses as it was from an apprehensive feeling produced by the protracted low state of the rivers and the vast amount of means lying idle in coal. It is prudent for banks to look ahead very cautiously, and to husband all the cash means possible, that they may be ready for the worst. Now that the primary cause of distrust has been removed by the immense instalment of coal shipped, and actually most of it at its destination, the banks can safely calculate a return from this shipment inside of a few weeks. This return can be safely discounted now, and thus the wheels of our monetary affairs begin to move with their accustomed ease.

—Some few transactions in local stocks were made to-day, but prices were unchanged. A lot of the Freehold Bank changed hands at a handsome premium.

—The Henry Clews Financial Circular refers to the bond market: In United States bonds there is a steady investment, but the transactions are quite limited. The supply of bonds has been so much limited by the purchases of the Treasury and by export to Europe that it is now difficult to make amounts even without influencing prices. A large proportion of the supply is held by trusts permanently, and the amount subject to coming upon the market is becoming comparatively nominal. From this fact, and owing to the inability of the Government to renew its efforts to put out its bonds upon any important advance in the price of five-twenties, we have almost reached the point at which Government bonds will cease to be an article for exportation; and therefore it becomes a question of pressing importance as to what kind of securities shall we offer to the European demand for gold in future supplies. Have we other securities of American investment that will command the confidence of foreign investors? or shall we prove unable to meet the interest on the hitherto large amount of obligations with a consequent necessary limitation of our importations and of the whole course of our foreign commerce? We are disposed to conclude that, in the solution of this problem, it will be found that Europeans, after one investigation, will accept our better class of State and Railroad bonds, as affording at the same time a safe and profitable investment, and in practice of making the interest payable in Europe or New York, now very commonly adopted in the case of new railroad issues, will facilitate the negotiation of that class of securities in the foreign markets. It might also be well, we think, for the purpose of making an important amount of the obligations of a company in foreign countries, to include in the directory some persons of high standing in the community where the bonds are to be distributed.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	92
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Pacified	113½

—Henry Clews says: The gold premium is steady and, at the moment, inclines toward weakness. The market is comparatively devoid of speculative interest beyond what arises from its being largely oversold, mainly on mercantile account; but with a considerable amount of coin yet to come out of the Treasury in payment of the November interest, and in prospect of further large payments of interest on the public debt in January, speculators are perhaps not likely to make any special effort to turn this condition of the market to account. Nevertheless, this condition of things must tend to hold any downward tendency in check. The easier condition of the European money markets has the effect of discouraging any clique efforts to advance the premium; but, at the same time, the position of the loan agreements may arise from the indemnity payments of France during the next few months, and from the creation of a military fund of specie by Germany, equally disfavors any attempts to force down the price.

—On the New York stock exchange dealings have been as limited as during the stagnation of the summer season, and much surprise is expressed at the refusal of the market to become active in the presence of an unusually abundant supply of money. Perhaps the abnormal condition of the money market and lack of faith in the permanency of the current ease check the speculative animation looked for under such circumstances. However, as the banks left off on Saturday with a surplus of the millions above their required legal reserve, and as the interval to the relaxation of January 1 is spanned by a few weeks only, the clique operators may be successful in making that market for which they have been so anxious. The variations in prices have not been of important extent, and a range of about two per cent. would comprise the fluctuations of the week so far. To-day the Board adjourned at 1¼ P. M. in honor of the Russian Fleet, and advertising this afternoon was rather quiet on Wall street.

The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 21, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
C. & N.	92	92	92½	92½
Pac. Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Reading	—	—	—	—
Harlem	—	—	—	—
Mich. Cent.	93	93	93	93
Lake Shore	—	—	—	—
Illinois Cent.	126½	126½	126½	126½
Cleve. & Pitts.	89½	89½	89½	89½
C. & A.	—	—	—	—
Pitts. & Ft. W.	93	93	93	93
Chi. & Alton	92½	92½	92½	92½
Pitts. & Chi.	92½	92½	92½	92½
Mil. & St. P.	72½	72½	72½	72½
Mil. & St. P. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
Ft. Wayne	92½	92½	92½	92½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½
N. J. Central	103	103	103	103
Toledo	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½
Fremont	92	92	92	92
Terre Haute	17	17	17	17
Terre Haute pf.	37	37	37	37
Wabash pf.	57	57	57	57
Ft. Wayne	92½	92½	92½	92½
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110¼@110⅜.

NEW YORK, November 21—P. M.

AFFAIRS IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

Affairs in financial circles are devoid of special interest, and business is limited in extent. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room adjourned at an early hour on account of the reception of Alexis.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ₰ cent.

GOLD.

Dull and steady at 110⅜@110¾. Rate paid for borrowing 1-64 to flat, and 1-32 for carrying. Clearings about $42,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and firm. The bond purchase, which ordinarily would have been to-morrow, was made to-day, and the gold sale, which would have been on Thursday, will be to-morrow. The offerings of bonds amounted to $1,502,000, at from 110.61 to 110.99; awards $1,000,000, at from 110.61 to 110.74.

Coupons 1881	116¾	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities were dull this afternoon, and no regular quotations were made in absence of second call.

Missouri 6s	87	Virginias, old	
Tennessees, old	64	North Carolinas, old	
Tennessees, new	64	North Carolinas, new	
Virginias, new	70		

STOCKS

Strong and higher, Lake Shore leading the advance, followed by Western Union, Union Pacific, Ohios, Wabash and Rock Island, the market closing strong and generally up to the highest point of the day. The improvement ranged from ½ to 1¾ per cent.

Western Union	68¾	Mich Central	
Quicksilver		Mich Southern (new)	
AdamsExpress		Union Pacific	98¾
Wells, Fargo & Co		Maryland & Pitts	125¾
American Express		North western com'n	61¾
United States	58	do pr'd	102¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	Rock Island	102¾
New York Central	92¾	St. Paul	102¾
N. J. Central Scrip	80	do pref	91¾
Erie	20¾	Toledo & Wabash	63¾
Reading	113¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
Harlem		Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Illinois Central	130	Lake Shore	87¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; extra spring in shipping demand at $4@4 50.

WHEAT—Dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1 25¾; No. 2 spring $1 20¾; winter receipts sold at $1 21; No. 2, seller November, $1 20¾@1 21.

CORN—Active but weak and lower; No. 2 mixed 41¾@ rejected 40¾@41c; No 2 mixed seller November and December 41¾@42c; seller January 43@43½c.

RYE—Dull; No. 1 and No. 2 62@62½c; rejected 55@57c.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 28½c; rejected 28c.

BARLEY—Steady; Fall No. 2 62¾@65c, seller January.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess $12 40@12 50; seller January $12 52½@12 62; seller February $12 75@12 80; seller March $13@13 05. Lard at 8½c; seller March 8¾@8⅝c. Green meats in good request and a shade firmer; hams 6¾@7½c; shoulders 3¾@4c; short ribs 5@5½c. Bulk meats active and advanced; in salt ten or fifteen days—shoulders 4c; short ribs 6c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at 87c.

HOGS—Active and advanced to $3 90@4 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Cotton firm; middling upland 18¾c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5 80@6 20; common to good $6 40@6 60; good to choice $6 65@7 20; white wheat extra $7 20@7 40; extra Ohio $6 60@7 35; Louisville $6 60@7 25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at 94c. Wheat steady; spring No. 1 red $1 20@1 21; No. 2 do $1 17@1 18; winter red western $1 34@1 64; amber $1 62@1 66. Rye nominal. Barley heavy, and quiet. Corn firm; western mixed 1 cent higher; afloat 79¼c; new white western 58c; red 57c. Oats quiet and unchanged; western and Ohio 32½@36c. Beef steady; $6 50@8 50 for plain mess. Pork heavy and firm. Eggs steady at 22@23c. Coffee dull; Rio 19¼@19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 66@70c. Rice firm at 7½@8½c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 22c. Turpentine 47½@50c. Pork heavy; sales of mess at $12 @13 00; prime pork $12 50, prime mess $11; mess pork for January $13 05@13 10. Lard steady at 9¼@9⅝c. Middles steady; long clear 8¾@9c; short, December and January 9¼c. Lard steady; No 1 at prime steam 9@9¼c; prime kettle rendered 9¼@9½c; November and January 9¼c. Butter steady; western 12@25c; State 21@33c. Cheese dull at 11@14c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 21.—Cattle—supply 3,774 head, or 222 cars against 200 cars last week; market dull and 10@15c lower; sales 44 head Indiana steers, 1,265 lbs, $5 25; 194 Ohio steers, 810 to 1,460 lbs, $3@5; 44 Kentucky steers, 1,480 lbs, $5 25; 127 Chicago, 1,014 to 1,238 lbs, $3 90@5 25; 16 Texas, 1,246 lbs, $4 75; 64 Illinois, 1,297 lbs, $5 60. Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; market dull and prices a shade better; sales 1,683 at $4@4 35 for medium to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Cotton quiet; low middling 17¾c. Flour dull and dropping at $6 60@6 85. Wheat, corn and barley unchanged. Rye declined 2c. Whisky, 94c. Linseed oil, 80c. Lard, 9c. Pork dull; sales $10 seller December; seller January $12 87½. Lard steady at 9c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet. Hogs advanced to $4 20@4 40. Whisky firm and a shade higher at 88@90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 21.—Wheat very dull and holders firm; No 1 nominal at $1 20; No 2 at $1 03 bid; No 2 $1 36. Corn dull. Oats quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum dull and lower at 20c; 21c in car lots, and 21½@22c in a small way; crude nominal at $4 90.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL

FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description, purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, clean-ly, and healthful dress-

ing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature—they rapidly become impure and gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Scented" and "Washed" under fancy names; made from the coarsest and filthiest of all the animal fats. Agriculture proves the propriety of applying to the use of man, for a time, every product of the earth, and therefore for a greater or less time the Animal Oils, and their products, and when used judiciously, are healthful. The FLORAL OIL is prepared from Vegetable Oil, ingredients in all respects as pure as it is at once one of the most cleanly, agreeable preparations for the hair ever offered to the public. It is peculiarly adapted to dressing the hair of Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts No Toilet com-

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, will be pleased to order the FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.

Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,

172 WYLIE AVE. PITTSBURGH.

CUNDURANG!!

THE

Wonderful Cancer Remedy,

ALSO, A CERTAIN CURE FOR

SCROFULA, ULCERS,

AND ALL

Chronic Blood Diseases.

We have succeeded in securing a small invoice of this wonderful remedy from Drs. Bliss and Keeus, of Washington and New York, who are the only parties engaged in impor ing the bark.

This remedy, lately discovered, has created the most profound sensation in the medical world, and is at present engaging the attention of a number of the most celebrated physicians and chemists in the country. In some of the worst cases of Cancer and Scrofula, in persons well known in the country, it has performed perfect and astonishing cures.

Read the following letter from

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that mother is really on the high road to recovery, and that one 8lb has spent a number of years in getting up an "improvement" for dams and slack water, that would seem to be perfectly appropriate. All those that are desirous of seeing something new, and that is destined to come into general use, can call at the office of Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., Water street, and see a working model. It is also very improvement in adjustable dams. The nature of my invention consists in an adjustable dam, consisting of two walls hinged together, and susceptible of being elevated and depressed through the medium of suitable operating gear, whereby the dam may be adapted to the various stage, quantity, or depth and condition of water in the river or other stream.

The advantage of an adjustable dam for slack-water navigation will be very apparent to all who have had experience in navigating steamboats, coalboats, or other craft on streams where slack-water dams are used. The vexatious delays and other annoyance attendant upon the passing of boats through the locks, and the immense waste of water in such locks, and the great loss of property which often occurs, are the great objections to the use of dams and locks for slack water. These delays, annoyances, accidents, and loss of property are avoided, in a very great degree, if not altogether, by my improvement.

I shall be glad to correspond with parties desiring to purchase State or County rights.

Address, JOHN A. WOOD,

Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

McClarran & McKennan,

DRUGGISTS,

No. 85 Market Street,

And Opposite the Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

Lace Curtains,

In Swiss, Tambourred and Nottingham,

NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED

LACE SHADES,

A NEW NOVELTY.

LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPERIES,

CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.

Note Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATER.

INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Humboldt	Nov. 28	Stettin
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Villa de Paris	Dec. 1	France
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 15	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 21, 1871.

River rising, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 39 at 4 P. M. G.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 21, 1871.

River stationary, with about four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 40 deg. at 5 P. M. G.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 21, 1871.

River nineteen inches and falling. Weather cold and cloudy.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 21, 1871.

River seven feet four inches and falling. Down—for Parkersburg—Courier at 10:30 A. M., and the Carrie Brooks at 4 P. M. Weather cool and cloudy. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 21, 1871.

The river has fallen twelve inches and is still falling fast. Weather cloudy and cold, wind northwest. The tow boats Dart, Charley McDonald, Veteran, Webster, Wheeler, Reindeer and others passed down. The Kittie Hegler and R. W. Skillinger passed down this afternoon. The Arlington, Major Anderson, Juniata and Ohio No 4 passed up. The Oriole resumed her place in the Pomeroy and Ironton trade. Produce boats are passing down for Memphis and other lower ports.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....H. R. Abrams.....Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....H. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Julia No. 2.....Stull.....Zanesville.
John F. Tolle.....Moore.....New Orleans.
Argosy.....Goodwin.....Wheeling.

Monongahela—Five feet three inches and falling. Greensboro—Five feet six inches and rising. Brownsville—Four feet eight inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet three inches at the foot of Market street. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant. Trade on the landing was moderately active.

FROST at Mobile last Thursday.

THE little Dora left Frankfort for the upper Kentucky river Friday.

PILOTS' wages from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh are $150 per month.

CAPT. STORY'S new friction steamer, built at Cincinnati, will reach Pittsburgh to-day.

THE departures yesterday included the John F. Tolle, Julia No. 2, and Argosy.

THE Mary Savage and Wild Duck have heavy tows of iron ore.

THE towboats, Billy Hodges and Emma Logan, left Ironton with 600 tons of pig iron for this city.

THE steamer Argosy left last evening for Parkersburg, with a good trip.

THE fine steamer Exchange, Capt. E. Evans, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis, Saturday.

THE steamer St. Charles, Captain C. A. Dravo, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

THE new steamer John F. Tolle, Captain G. D. Moore, left for New Orleans during the afternoon. Clerk—Capt. Jacob Poe, Jr.

THE pilots of the Arlington are James Mace and W. R. Dean. On the Juniata, James Rowley and Harry.

SENSIBLE.—The Diamond Jo Company, of the Upper Mississippi, will contract this winter at Pittsburgh for a steamer like the Juniata.

A STEAMER called the Bluff City was built the past season at Poplar Bluff, on Current river, up near the Missouri border.

THE steamer Petrolia was offered for sale yesterday by auction. The best offer for five-sixths being $2,000, she was withdrawn.

THE arrivals since our last include the towboats Sam Brown, Baltic and Sam Clark. The latter had a tug tow of new oil barges.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is on her way up with a big trip. She returns to Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

THE steamer Bostona and Carrie Brooks, will leave for Marietta and all points on the Muskingum on Saturday at 4 P. M.

THE packet Junista, Capt. C. L. Brennan, will arrive to-day and take her departure on Thursday, at 3 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati, so get ready.

THE New Orleans Wrecking Company's steamer Travis Wright is taking out the cargo of the sunken Wade Hampton. The Hampton is a complete wreck, and the water is up to her texas.

THE Brownsville packet firm of Humphrey, Sinclair & Co., has been dissolved since the sale of their boat for railroad purposes. Captain Humphrey will continue the business in the little barfleet.

INSPECTORS Young and Wilson, of Wheeling, have issued licenses at Middleport, under the new law, to eighteen captains, seventeen mates, and fifteen pilots.

THE insurance companies at New Orleans are subscribing liberally for the stock of the Home Mutual company, which proposes to raise $500,000, and then let St. Louis raise another $500,000.

THE pilots at Nashville have adopted a regular schedule of wages, under which they will all work the coming season. They have organized a Pilots' Union.

CINCINNATI.—It is understood that all the Pittsburgh packets, with the exception of the Keystone, will go into the Wood Brothers' line. The Arlington did, and so will the St. Charles.

THE Sioux City *Journal* says Capt. Fenn Hawley, of the Miner, left for Chicago, to be absent during the winter. Capt. S. B. Coulson and Harding Hall, of the Far West, will also leave for Pittsburgh in a few days.

A BEAM of coal, forty to forty-two inches thick, one hundred feet below the surface, has been discovered at Missouri Valley, twenty miles from Omaha. It is of superior quality, and can be furnished to Omaha at $3 00@3 50 per ton.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. They are all side-wheelers, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

THE following are the officers of the Great Republic: W. H. Brashear, master; J. Young and Nat. Pepper, clerks; Wallace Lamb and John Ostrander, pilots; Charles McCord and Martin Shea, engineers; Henry Kerr, steward, and Bill Patterson, mate.

CAPT. JOHN P. KEISER, Superintendent of the Memphis Packet Company, accompanied by Chief Engineer Wm. Roe, are in Louisville, to take to St. Louis the new City of Helena. The City of the Hiwis will receive her furniture and outfit at St. Louis, after which she will enter the trade between St. Louis and Vicksburg.

THE Nashville *Banner* says: "A curious circumstance has been noticed at the Harpeth Shoals, if the fact that in taking out many of the rock it has been found that almost all of those that offered any projection have been scooped out, as it were, by the keels of steamers which have dragged over them from time to time. Their removal will have the effect to give the steamers a better channel, with less probability of obstruction from this source."

CINCINNATI.—Monday's *Gazette* on the situation.—Shipments South are generally confined to light freight. Arkansaw freight is moving down pretty freely. The following were the rates: Tuesday: To Fort Smith: $1 00 to Dardanelle; 75c to Little Rock and below. The up-river steamers secured all the freight they wanted Saturday, and the three destined for Wheeling and Pittsburgh were icing at the wharf yesterday nearly all day, awaiting six inches more water. They finally concluded to take the chance without it, and left at noon.

IRON STEAMERS BUILDING.—Four iron vessels have been begun at Buffalo, and the *Express* of that city gives the following details: The four steamers, when completed, will be the largest and most valuable vessels afloat on the lakes, having an aggregate freight capacity of 800,000 bushels of wheat. They are owned by Messrs. Ensign & Holt; the Shepard iron works have the contract for building and fitting out, as remodelled and designed by Messrs. Gibson & Craig, who, as sub-contractors have the immediate supervision of their construction. The dimensions of each will be as follows: Length 240 feet over all; breadth of beam 35 feet; depth of hold to moulding 15 feet. Each steamer, with machinery and all complete, will cost about $170,000, and have a freight capacity of 2,000 tons.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The J. S. Neal left Charleston yesterday with a tow of five model barges, containing 10,000 barrels of Kanawha salt. A large number of coal barges have come out on the rise, with probably 500,000 bushels of coal, belonging to the Kanawha and Ohio Coal Company, and Campbell's Creek Coal Company. The towboat Pierpoint left Charleston for Coalsmouth, to take out a tow of canned coal for the Pittsburg Canned Coal Company, if there should be sufficient water in the Kanawha at that point. At present there are 800,000 bushels of coal on the way to the Cincinnati market out of the Kanawha river. In the Kanawha there are, or were recently, of canal at Raymond City and Point Pleasant, 300,000 bushels at Peytona, 200,000 bushels at Campbell's Creek, 25,000 bushels at Pomeroy, 450,000 bushels at the Kanawha and Ohio Works, making a total of 1,285,000 bushels of coal. Captain L. Cavender, of the Raymond City Works, has also 100,000.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. John A. Wood, one of our large flour boat owners, and for the last two years a number of years in getting up an "improvement" for dams and slack water, that would seem to be perfectly appropriate. All those that are desirous of seeing something new, and that is destined to come into general use, can call at the office of Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., Water street, and see a working model. It is also very improvement in adjustable dams. The nature of my invention consists in an adjustable dam, consisting of two walls hinged together, and susceptible of being elevated and depressed through the medium of suitable operating gear, whereby the dam may be adapted to the various stage, quantity, or depth and condition of water in the river or other stream.

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I shall be glad to correspond with parties desiring to purchase State or County rights.

Address, JOHN A. WOOD,

Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

J. A Graff, 24 bales b corn, 26 do do, 1 Selsers & co, 50 ses grease, R R Robinson, 2 tcs sausage, H Mills, 30 bbls lungs, C C Smith, 1 car bbl barley, J McElroy & co, 10 bales b corn, Pretzfeld Bros, 10½ bbls tobacco, Head & Metzgar, 10 butts tobacco, John Fullerton & Son, 10 butts tobacco, Alwell & Lee, 10 bbls tobacco, A S Gelman, 10 original tobacco, J H Lippincott, 20 bales tobacco, Hoerhart & Son' 25 bxs candles, F Eichenlaub, 21 pkgs miscellaneous, Hamilton & Co, 181 bags peaches, John Hoffman, 19 bbls fruits, T Marshall Bros, 5 bbls whiskey, W H Howard & co, 10 bbls oil, Ross Greaves, 8 pkgs groceries, W G Reichart, 5 bbls tobacco, McElroy & Co, 1 bale b corn, H Borger, 25 pkgs mdse, J Messerschmidt, 2 bbls whiskey, Pennington Bros, 2 bxs hats, 25 buckets do, James Murphy, 75 butts tobacco, J H Lippincott, 25 kegs pig iron, Millighs & Co, 25 bbls whisky, C Walters, 100 kegs beer, W H Graff, 1 car bulk barley, Weyman & Bro, 12 bbls tobacco, 1 box do, Van Gunder & S, 32 packs pen nibs, Watt, Lang & Co, 100 sacks 4 peaches, W H Nacker & Son, 50 bbls flour, 80 sks meal, 6,000 lbs mill feed in sack, Lewis, O & P, 10 bars iron, Shoemaker & Lang, 22 bbls meal, 15 b flour, Ingworth, H & co, 94 sks 4 peaches, F Shields, 40 do barley, Marshall, R & co, 35 do wheat, Z Wainwright, 63 do barley, M W Rankin & Bro, 5 bbls c nuts, Vanfossan & S, 43 sks rye, 2 bbls onions, J J Pettit, 2 kegs a butter, Loh, Son & co, 5 do, J N Strauh & co, 186 sks barley, J Brady & Co, 45 do potatoes, Spencer & McKay, 134 do barley, John M Muller, 196 do, E W & F C Miller, 10 do potatoes, J J Graham, 248 do oats, M F Herron, 190 do, Voigt, M & co, 154 bbls apples, W J Meek, 3 cars oats; rye, C Duff & Son, 164 bags barley.

West Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

Mercer & Robinson, 18 hf chests tea, 18 bxs cheese, 9 m Seeden, 5 bxs oranges, 1 do citrons, J A Lemman, 12 rolls leather, H F Schwartz, 17 bxs drugs, A W. Krwin & Co, 2 bales d goods, Wm Semple, 1 do do, W D Ross & Son, 2 bxs tea, P Frederick, 2 bxs shoes, F Owens, 12 bbls a potatoes, H Moorhead, 6 bxs tea, R Hay, 2 bxs shoes, S M Booker, 2 bales yarn, J Tatern, 4 bxs shoes.

LOCAL.

H Freeze, 15 sks potatoes, R & W Jenkinson, 9 bxs tobacco, Rodgers & B, 2 cars sheet iron, Reed & Bro, 2 cars lumber.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

S M Ellenwood, 142 bbls apples, W H Graf & co, 22 bbls apples, 84 bbls onions, 2 casks cider, Wm Flaccus & Son, 60 bbls oil, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & co, 90 bbls shovels, Jos S Finch & co, 5 bbls whisky, I Dickey, 15 bbls beans, J J Gillespie, 2 boxes wood rim shape Atlas Works, 14 bbls flour, Totten & co, 10 do do, Arbuckles & co, 50 cases matches, T C Jenkins & Bro, 10 kegs p lumber, 10 do oat meal, 10 do or wheat, Watt, Lang & co, 150 bxs cheese, Scott & Gisel, 1 car bulk corn, T C Grubbs, 2 cars fire brick, Wm. France, 15 kegs oat meal, Dilworth, H & co, 8 bbls do, 10 kegs do, Voight, McGee & Co, 5 bbls oat meal, Seymour & V, 15 kegs do, P Duff & Son, 3 casks cider, Loh, Son & co, 10 firkins butter, Wm Welsh & co, 300 bbls rye, M W Rankin & Bro, 7 bxs butter, C A Warmcastle, 2 car oil bbls, Lewis, O & P, 3 cars pig bbls, Schonaker & co, 100 bbls flour, Voight, Mahood & co, 20 bbls beans, John Rose, 13 sks potatoes, 1 do do or wheat, O H Allerton, 1 car s corn, Scott & Gisal, 2 do, W J Meek, 1 do, Z Wainwright, 29 empaie bbls.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

T P Henderson, 1 car lime, Shoenberger & B, 1 car of limestone, C Lee, 16 pckgs sundries, Chas Mustead, 20 bush potatoes, 1 basket do, Scott & Gisal, 10 sks wheat, B. F. Howe, 1 sewing machine, Marshal, K & co, 15 sks wheat, Adams & King, 18 do, J Armbrust & Co, 43 sks potatoes, Seibert & Berg, 3 beef hides, J Hoffman, 7 live hogs, 1 calf, A Weber, 7 sks potatoes, 2 baskets do, 3 d hogs, H M Dickey, 55 sks corn, C Leibert, 45 sks potatoes, J Boyer, 8 d hogs, J McKean, 10 sks potatoes, 2 calves, J Wilson & Son, 1 bbl brandy, R Skillin, 11 sks potatoes, 12 bush turnips, G Dumberger, 3 sheep, 1 calf, Johnston & Co, 1 bbl molasses, A E T Briggs, 1 car old iron, W W Wallace, 40 slabs marble, B C E & M R R, 161 rails r r iron.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Barton & Keery.....1 spear gond oil, Sagul Duff, 1 car shingles, Fahnestock, B & Co, 25 bxs o ware, Varnim, 9 bls 8 potatoes, P H Laufman & Bro, 13 bxs h ware, Logan, Gregg & Co, 25 do do, C C Cole, 10 bls cranberries, J B Canfield, 4 casks peaches, Geo Bescar, 5 cases wine, Geo A Kelley, 5 bls alcohol, J Ulrich,

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Entry of Victor Emanuel into Rome

Arbitration of the Alabama Claims.

The Geneva Commission.

LONDON, November 21.—A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Standard* says the Commission for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will assemble at Geneva on the 12th of December, and that its sittings will continue all winter. About five hundred cases will be presented for the consideration of the Commission.

Victor Emanuel in Rome.

ROME, November 21.—King Victor Emanuel made his entry into Rome to-day. He was met at the gates by the heir apparent, Prince Humbert, the Ministers of the Crown, and a large body of national guard of the city. The populace filled the streets in immense numbers, and greeted the King with excitement enthusiasm during his progress to the Quirinal, where he has taken up his residence.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, November 21.—Senor de Bias has been nominated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The civil government of Havana has been suspended.

COPENHAGEN, November 21.—The King of Denmark has gone to Greece on a visit to his son, King George.

LONDON, November 21.—The *Gazette* this evening announces the transfer of Mr. Donohoe from the British consulate at New Orleans to that at Baltimore, and the appointment of Mr. Pauncefote as British Consul at New Orleans.

The magistrates at Ferguson have refused an application for bail in the case of John Gribble, Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society of Brixham, who publicly accused the Queen of intoxication.

It is said the Dublin jury who acquitted Kelly upon the charge of murdering Head Constable Talbot intended to prosecute the London *Times* for alleged libel.

QUEENSTOWN, November 21.—Arrived, the steamship Calabria, from New York.

SAINTLY SINNERS.

Proceedings in the United States Court at Salt Lake City—Case of Brigham Young—Important Mining Suit Decided.

SALT LAKE, November 21.—The United States District Court resumed its sessions this morning, Judge McKean presiding. The cases of the People against John Redding, assault with intent to kill; James Harrington, murder; John Allen, murder; D. H. Wells, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, were passed by consent of counsel.

In the case of Brigham Young, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, Hon. C. H. Hempsted moved that the trial be continued to the March term. The Prosecuting Attorney objected, remarking: "We only knew through the public newspapers that he has passed beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, or, at least, out of this Judicial District, but we had no recognition here to appear from day to day, and not depart from the Court without leave. If the gentlemen desire continuance in that case, I will demand the showing of the affidavit."

Mr. Hempsted rejoined that his client was not absent, and did not intend to be absent himself from the Territory, but being in ill-health, he had gone South, as had been his custom for several years past; and further, on this occasion he had gone with the entire approval of his counsel, and whenever the case might be set for trial, he (Brigham Young) would be personally present in Court to answer the charges that will be brought against him. Mr. Hempsted concluded by assuring the court that Brigham Young had not fled from the territory nor the jurisdiction of the court, nor did he intend to do so. He will be here, said Mr. Hempsted, any time that his presence may be required, relying upon his counsel to make the statement that I do make, that he is desirous of not coming here in cold weather because his health is feeble. If the interests of the public service require it, he will be here at any time required by your honor. Counsel for the prosecution objected to postponement, saying they were ready now.

Judge McKean said: "I will not at present either grant that motion or set down the case for the ensuing term. I will hold that under advisement.

In the cases of William Hickman, D. H. Wells, H. Stout, M. Meacham, William Kimball and others for murder; Henry Lawrence, Samuel Chase, and H. Clawson for lascivious cohabitation, the motion for continuance was granted till next Monday. The indictment against Clawson, the Superintendent of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, was found to-day. In the case of Thomas Hawkins, Mr. Baskin asked for a mettimus to consign the prisoner to the penitentiary, and the matter was taken under advisement.

The great mining suit of the Eureka Mining Company against Jaquith, of New York, and others, was decided this morning at Providence by the jury for the plaintiffs. The counsel was for the title to the King David. It is said that Page and others who sold the mine to Aspinwall "put up the job," knowing they had no title. The next trial, which commences to-morrow, is for the Mary Hendricks. Both mines are extremely valuable, and the suits in regard to them are the most important that ever occurred in the territory.

The weather is cold, and the canons full of snow.

AN ARKANSAS SENSATION.

Formation of a Secret Military Organization.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 21.—The *Gazette* today makes an *expose* of a secret military organization called the "Royal Arch Knights," now organized extensively throughout this State, under the instructions of Senator Clayton. In this county none are admitted who are unfriendly to Grant and Clayton. The *Gazette* calls the particular attention of the Ku-Klux Committee of Congress to this society, and say: **It is known to every Democrat in the State to-day than any of the Southern States; that many voters of the State are disfranchised, electors are but farces, the Governor has a power to appoint and remove nearly every officer in the State, and if the Ku-Klux Committee should fail to embody these facts in their report, it will but substantiate what has been repeatedly told, that the committee is a partisan affair in the interest of the President.**

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Havana dispatch says: The Swedish Consul, Nenninger, who has been expelled from Cuba, sailed yesterday for Baltimore in company with his son. The Nenningers are both American citizens, notwithstanding the fact that the father has held the office of Swedish Consul.

The railroads in Colorado have all been blocked by snow for some days past, fourteen to sixteen inches having fallen. They are now open, however.

Lieut. Gov. Kuhn, of Louisiana, is very ill, his physician having no hope of his recovery.

A whole block of buildings at Kit Carson, Colorado, were destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss $100,000, no insurance. The railroad depot and warehouses, containing a large amount of merchandise, were on fire several times, but were saved by the use of the annihilators.

The trial of Dr. John S. Blackburn, charged with the murder of Miss Lovell, commenced at Chillicothe, Ohio, before Judge Safford. A jury was impannelled.

The two young ladies, survivors of the Park tragedy in Henryville, Ind., remain in danger on, apparently in a dying condition. Their heads are terribly mangled, but there is a bare possibility of them surviving.

A young man named Newton Johnson was shot dead in Henryville, Ind., yesterday morning, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Augustus Schramm.

The condition of the Order of Odd Fellows in Indiana, according to reports of subordinate lodges to the Grand Lodge now in session in Indianapolis, is most flourishing.

The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis was dedicated last evening.

The charges brought by citizens of Cincinnati against their detective force have fallen to the ground.

The London *Times* says Ashbury will call his new yacht the "Columbia," in commemoration of his recent visit to America. The same paper, speaking of the famine in Persia, states that two-thirds of the carrying animals in the country have died, and details in regard to the inhabitants are too horrifying for repetition.

The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland.

The damages from the sinking of the Oxford Mine, at Hyde Park, Pa., are estimated not to exceed $9,000. The estate of Joseph Fellows will probably be held liable for the losses.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—River twelve feet three, having risen six feet in the last twenty-four hours. Cloudy, cold and blustering. Arrived—H. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—H. R. Hudson, Wheeling; St. Charles, Pittsburg; Belle Vernon, New Orleans; San Juan, Rio Grande river; John Scott, Brazos river. A large part of the one load it has arrived. The Clipper sunk two barges this evening at the bar. The fleet was unusually free from accidents.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—River rising; two feet eight inches at the head of the canal, and two feet in the chute. Clear and cold to-night, with sharp wind. Will leave to-morrow—Camella, Tennessee river; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Emma C. Hibert, New Orleans. Business brisk. Capt. Lockhart has stated his intention to let water into the canal to-night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 21.—Clear and very cold; mercury falling fast, now 36. The river has risen three inches. Port list: Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; Down—Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Florence Lee, 4 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 6 P. M. The Arkansas Belle came to the wharf, and leaves to-morrow for Cairo positively.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 21.—Arrived—Florence, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Belfast, St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Great Republic, St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Louisville, Evansville, 7 P. M. Departed—Belfast, Paducah, 1 P. M.; Rose, St. Louis, 2 P. M. River risen one inch. Clear; mercury 40.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Arrived—H. Durfee, New Orleans; Glasgow, Vicksburg; Harry Johnson and St. John, Keokuk; Emilie Labarge, Vicksburg; Beaver, Hickman; Hudson, Peoria. Departed—Mary Alice and Bismarck, New Orleans; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Julia, Vicksburg; Bertha, Illinois river. River rising again slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 21.—Down—Katie P. Kountz, 5 P. M.; Louisville, 10 A. M.; Charleville 4 P. M.; Roseville, 4 P. M.; Natchez, 7 P. M.; Trenton, 8 P. M. Cool and clear. River rising.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 21.—Clear and pleasant. River stationary. Arrived—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis. Departed—St. Joseph and City of Chester, St. Louis; Pauline Carrel and Monte Moore, New Orleans; Shreve and Lady Lee, Red river; Legal Tender, White river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 21.—Clear and cool. River rose four feet and still rising rapidly. Arrived—Utah, St. Louis.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Cotton firm and demand good; sales 5,500 bales good ordinary at 17½; strict ordinary 18c; low middlings 18½@19c; middlings 19½; receipts 9,936 bales; exports to Great Britain 84 bales; stock 108,184 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 21.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 17½; sales; net receipts 1,549 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 65,486 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 21.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 17c; net receipts 997 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 52,117 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 17½c; net receipts 1,969 bales; exports coastwise 1,321 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 36,772 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17½@17¾c; net receipts 1,927 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,627 bales; sales 400 bales; stock 54,482 bales.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Cairo and St. Louis Narrow-Gauge.

Works Projected and Works Progressing.

RATIFICATION OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH LEASE.

CLEVELAND, November 21.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company in this city to-day, the lease of this road to the Pennsylvania Central was ratified by a large majority.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be finished between Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia, this week. Cars will commence running the 4th of December.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, November 21.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, the only change being the election of John King, Jr., to fill the place of the late Alfred Talbot Gracker. The annual report shows that the revenue of the road and its branches for the fiscal year was $10,337,529, an increase over the previous year of $1,717,150.

NEW RAILROADS IN THE OIL REGIONS.

[From the Titusville Herald, 20th.]

The public will be gratified to learn that work has already commenced on the Warren and Venango Railroad Company Railroad, and that during the present week a large force of laborers will be put on the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company Railroad.

We have previously furnished an outline of the routes, respectively, but the following paragraph, from an authoritative source, gives some additional facts: The Warren and Venango Company will connect with that terminus of the Jamestown and Franklin Road at Oil City Junction. Whether this road will be carried to Titusville by charter between Petroleum Center and Titusville, the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company will construct a line from Petroleum Center to Cambridge to Erie, with a branch from Colorado to Oxford. Warren and Venango Company will run over the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company's line from Oil City to Colorado, diverging at the latter point, and extending to Garland and Warren, while the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company's line will run directly to Titusville. Traffic arrangements have been made between the companies for running power over a portion of each other's lines, viz: between Colorado and Titusville and between Titusville and Oil City. Connections will be made with the Jamestown and Franklin road at Oil City, thus giving us direct communication with the bituminous coal fields of Mercer county, and the Bear Creek Railroad, which will be extended to or near Brady's Bend.

The road of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Company Railroad is estimated at $25,000 per mile. Belden & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., have the contract, as formerly announced. The larger part of the road is expected to be in running order at the expiration of six months. The cost of the Warren and Venango road is estimated at $2,000,000, and subscriptions to the amount of $100,000 have been made in Titusville.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS NARROW-GAUGE.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: The Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, running through the river counties of Illinois, has a gauge of three feet, and is the pioneer road on a gauge ranging from four feet to five feet.

The work of construction is progressing rapidly. The grading from opposite Carondelet to Columbia has been completed, and nearly a force is now at work from Columbia to the Randolph county line. A similar force is also at work from Cairo north. About twelve miles are now ready for the cross-ties. The engineers are busy locating the line, and the work of grading will be pushed under a more rapidity as ready. Mr. Payson one of the contractors, is now in Boston purchasing the iron. This is to be here by February, and it is expected that the cars will be running to Sparta, in Randolph county, 45 miles from St. Louis—by the first of May, and to Murphysboro, in Jackson county, thirty miles further, by the first of July. The road from St. Louis will be supplied by it with Big Muddy coal at twenty-five per cent. less cost than at present. The work of construction will proceed from Cairo north, and St. Louis south simultaneously, and the road will be completed throughout its whole length by —fifty miles from St. Louis—by the first of May, 1873. Mr. Packard, of Jackson county, Ill., is interested further, by the first of July, after which time St. Louis south will be supplied by it with Big Muddy coal at twenty-five per cent. less cost than at present. The work of construction will proceed from Cairo north, and St. Louis south simultaneously, and the road will be completed throughout its whole length by

THE TITUSVILLE DISASTER.

Fall of a Block of Buildings—Child Killed—Panic in the Opera House—The Loss About $25,000, &c., &c.

The Titusville papers of yesterday give additional particulars of the fall of a block of buildings in that city, a brief account of which appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday. The *Herald* of yesterday says:

A little before midnight last night our community was startled by the intelligence, which ran rapidly through the city, that the new Roberts block had fallen, crushing the adjoining building owned and occupied by Mr. Whalen, injuring many of the sleeping inmates, and burying in the ruins a little son of Mr. Whalen. This most startling and unlooked-for accident occurred at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, while a dramatic performance (Pittsburgh Opera House Company) was in progress in the Parshall Opera House, adjoining the fire-proof block. The sound of the falling building, which sounded like distant thunder, and which produced a vibration resembling an earthquake, caused a sudden consternation among the audience, who started to their feet and rushed over the seats and benches towards the door. Mr. Frank Mayo, who was upon the stage, stepped forward and cautioned the audience to keep their seats, and assured them that there was no danger.

The nature and full extent of the disaster was not at first realized, but it was soon discovered that the east wall of Roberts' block, abutting the first-class House block, had been undermined and fallen with a crash. About thirty feet of the top part of the front wall had been thrown outwards to the pavement. The western wall was still standing, with the exception of about two feet, from the top of the northwest corner, which fell through the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Whalen and family, as a residence and store. The rear wall on the southeastern corner fell inwards from its base for the distance of about thirty feet, the top and first story remaining. The roof of a wooden tenement, occupied as sleeping apartments by the Parshall House domestics. The whole of the four floors of the block remain standing, but supported by iron columns and trestle work, also the heavy brick walls of the fifth story. Attention was first directed to the condition of Mr. Whalen's building, which was crushed in through the falling of the wall, by Mr. Brown to be carried to Mr. Whalen's family and others. Mr. Whalen's building is a three-story frame building, the first floor being occupied as a shoe store and shop. At the time of the accident, Traffic Whalen and wife were in or about the store. His daughter Sarah was in the city, but not at home at the time. His little son Fred, seven years old, as his crib was placed in a second floor in the middle of the building on the east side. Mr. A. T. Ballantine and wife occupied apartments on the third floor, front room, and had retired for the night. Mr. Byles, a lawyer, also had a lodging room in the building, but was fortunately out at the time. The servant girl had also retired to her bed-room on the upper floor, but escaped.

The escape of so many persons from the ruins was quite Providential, but the saddest tragedy of all was the death of little Freddie Whalen. Mr. Whalen and his wife quickly escaped from the building unhurt. Mr. Ballantine was severely injured, as described as follows: When the first crash came, the floor on which they were sleeping, together with the bed, was carried through to the floor below, and a bureau which was in the room came over Mrs. Ballantine. Seeing a light in the room adjoining, on the second floor, that was setting fire to some wood work, Mr. Ballantine endeavored to extinguish it. While in this act one of the partitions from above fell, striking him and crushing him to the floor below, and made an information against suffering Bennett, charging him with assault and battery. The deputy, not being acquainted with the true state of affairs, dispatched an officer to the hospital to arrest the accused. Arriving there the personage was found to be absent. Not discouraged by this circumstance, the officer started in search of